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DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE

JAPANESE

PARTICLES, VERBS
AND
ADJECTIVES

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JAPANESE

Particles, Verbs, and Adjectives

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PREFACE

This volume has been prepared as a reference book on particles, verbs, and true adjectives, presented in the DLI Japanese Basic Course.

In Japanese the relationship between words, phrases, and clauses is indicated to a large extent by particles, which are sometimes called postpositions because they always come after the words, phrases, or clauses that they govern. Actually, in pronouncing words, phrases, and clauses and their governing particles, they should be pronounced as one semantic unit. Most particles have more than one function or meaning. In this volume, forty-six particles are listed, with varying numbers of different usages explained and illustrated by examples. Reference is made to lessons of the Basic Course, in which the usages are presented. A few additional usages are given for general informational purposes.

Verbs in colloquial Japanese are relatively regular with few exceptions. Reference is made to lessons of the Basic Course, in which the different bases and inflections are introduced.

Only true Japanese adjectives are covered in this volume.

The reason for their inclusion is that this classification of Japanese adjectives is characterized by a regular system of inflection. Again, reference is made to lessons of the Basic Course, in which the bases and inflections are presented.

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I. Functions of Particles:

Japanese particles are always attached to other words, phrases, and clauses, and act functionally in showing the relationships between these words, phrases, and clauses.

II. Particles:

1. GA (が)

a. Conjunction 'but' (L-10)

It comes between two independent clauses of a compound sentence and functions as a conjunction to connect the two clauses.

KORE WA AKAI DESU GA, SORE WA AOI DESU. これは赤いですが、 それは青いです。	"This is red, but that is blue."
ANATA WA NIPPONJIN DESU GA, WATAKUSHI WA BEIKOKUJIN DESU. あなたは日本人ですが、 私は米国人です。	"You are a Japanese, but I am an American."

b. Subject GA (L-11)

In the 'There is ---' or 'There are ---' sentences, GA indicates that the preceding word is the definite subject of the sentence.

HAKO GA ARIMASU. 箱があります。	"There are boxes."
HANA GA SAKIMASU. 花が咲きます。	"Flowers bloom."

c. With intransitive verbs like WAKARIMASU, DEKIMASU, etc., GA is used in place of O. (L-16)

WATAKUSHI WA NIPPONGO GA WAKARIMASU.

私は日本語がわかります。

"I understand Japanese."

ANO HITO WA FURANSU-GO GA DEKIMASU.

あの人はフランス語が出来ます。

"He understands French."

d. GA used with words expressing desire, like, dislike, and need shows direct objects. (L-28)

SAKANA GA SUKI DESU. 魚が好きです。	" I like fish."
ONNA GA KIRAI DESU. 女がきらいです。	"I dislike women."
HON GA IRIMASU. 本がいります。	" I need a book."

2. NO (の)

a. Possessive NO (L-9)

Following substantives, NO indicates possession.

WATAKUSHI NO HON 私の本	"my book"
ANATA NO KAIKYUU あなたの階級	"your rank"
SENSEI NO HON 先生の本	"teacher's book"

b. NO-adjective (L-9)

Placed between two nouns, NO makes the first noun the modifier of the second noun: 'of', 'concerning'.

NIPPONGO NO SENSEI 日本語の先生	'teacher of the Japanese language'
RIKUGUN NO GUNJIN 陸軍の軍人	'Army soldier'
TETSU NO HASHI 鉄の橋	'steel bridge'
NEZUMI-IRO NO KABE ねずみ色のかべ	'grey wall'

c. Pronoun NO (L-12)

Following nouns and the conclusive base of verbs and adjectives, NO is used as a pronoun: 'One'.

AOI NO WA OOKII DESU. 青いのは大きいです。	"The blue one is large."
CHA-IRO NO WA YASUI DESU. 茶色のは安いです。	"The brown one is cheap."

d. Nominalizer NO (L-29)

When NO follows the conclusive form of verbs, it changes them into gerunds or infinitives.

TAKUSAN TABERU NO WA WARUI DESU.

沢山食べるのは悪いです。

"Eating too much is bad."

NIPPONGO O NARAU NO WA MUZUKASHII.
日本語を習うのはむずかしい。

"To learn Japanese is difficult."

e. Apposition NO (L-51)

When two nouns are used in apposition, the particle NO is placed between them:

HAIYUU NO TANAKA-SAN 俳優の田中さん	"Mr. Tanaka, the actor"
MUSUME NO HANAKO 娘の花子	"Hanako, the daughter"

f. Emphatic NO (L-57)

The particle NO is sometimes used by women for mild insistence. This NO is pronounced in a falling tone.

KIREI DESU NO. 奇麗ですの。	"It's pretty."
SOO NAN DESU NO そうなんですの.	"It is so, you see."

g. Interrogative NO (L-57)

The particle NO is sometimes used as an interrogative particle just like KA. This NO is usually pronounced in a rising tone.

DOKO E IKU NO. どこへ行くの.	"Where are you going?"
NANI O SHITERU NO. 何をしてるの.	"What are you doing?"

KYOO MACHI E IKU NO. "Are you going to town today?"

今日 町へ行くの。

h. Possessive Case Particle NO (L-12)

Following personal pronouns, NO forms their possessive cases: 'mine,' 'yours,' 'his,' etc.

WATAKUSHI NO WA ATARASHII DESU.

私のは 新しいです。

"Mine is new."

ANO KATA NO WA AKAI DESU.

あの方のは 赤いです。

"His is red."

i. Subject of an adjectival clause (L-24)

Subjects of adjectival clauses modifying nouns or pronouns are indicated by NO. GA may also be used.

(WATAKUSHI NO YONDE IRU) HON.

(私の 読んでいる)本 .

"Book that I am reading"

(SEITO NO KAITE IRU) KANJI

(生徒の書いている)漢字

"Kanji that students are writing."

j. Following nouns and the conclusive base of inflected words, NO expresses the meaning of: 'What with --- and,' 'saying this and that

EIGA NO SHIBAI NO TO MAIBAN DETE ASOBIMASU.
映画の芝居のと毎晩出て遊びます。

"What with movies and plays, he goes out to play every night."

TAKAI NO YASUI NO TO ITTE KAIMASEN.
高いの安いのと言って買いません。

"What with comments of (too) expensive and (too)cheap, he doesn't buy anything."

IKU NO IKANAI NO TO KOMATTE IMASU.
行くの行かないのと困っています。

"He is in a dilemma, saying he is going (one minute) and saying he is not going (the next)."

k. Polite Emphatic ending (L-25)

Following the conclusive base of verbs and i-adjectives, and also following NA-form of quasi-adjectives, NO DESU or N DESU politely, but emphatically, terminates the statement.

CHIISAI (informal, plain) "It's small."
(CHIISAI NO DESU (formal, polite) "It's small."
(CHIISAI N DESU

TABERU (informal, plain) "I'll eat."
(TABERU NO DESU (formal, polite) "I'll eat."
(TABERU N DESU

3. O (を)

a. Direct Object (L-14)

Following substantives, O indicates that whatever precedes it is the direct object of the following verb.

MADO O AKERU 窓を開ける	"I open the window."
HON O YOMU 本を読む	"I read books."

b. Locale of locomotive action (L-23)

Following nouns, O indicates the locale of locomotive action.

MACHI O AKURU 町を歩く	"I walk through town."
MICHI O SANPO SURU 道を散歩する	"I take a stroll on the road."

TORI GA SORA O TONDE IRU.
鳥が空を飛んでいる
"Birds are flying in the sky."

Note: Other locomotive action verbs are:

HASHIRU (走る)	"to run"
TOORU (通る)	" to pass through"

c. Following nouns, O indicates the point from which locomotive actions start (L-48)

TOKYO O DERU 東京を出る	" to leave Tokyo"
ROKUJI NI UCHI O DEKAKERU 六時に家を出かける	"to leave the house at six"

DENSHA O ORIRU "I get off the streetcar"

電車を降りる

4. NI (に) (L-11)

a. Place of existence

Following nouns, NI indicates locale with verbs of existence, IRU, ARU, ORU: 'in', 'on'.

SEITO GA HEYA NI IMASU. "Students are in the room."

生徒が部屋に居ます.

HAKO NO UE NI ENPITSU GA ARIMASU.

箱の上に鉛筆があります.

"There are pencils on top of the box."

b. Point of arrival of actions (L-15)

Following substantives, NI indicates the point of arrival of actions: 'on'.

KAMI NI NAMAE O KAKIMASU.

紙に名前を書きます。

"I'll write a name on the paper."

ISU NI KOSHIKAKEMASU.

いすにこしかけます.

"I'll sit on the chair."

c. Indirect Object (L-16)

Following nouns, NI indicates the indirect object: 'to'.

SEITO NI NIPPONGO O OSHIEMASU.

生徒に日本語を教えます。

"I teach students Japanese" or "I teach Japanese to students."

WATAKUSHI WA TOMODACHI NI TEGAMI O KAKIMASHITA.

私は友だちに手紙を書きました。

" I wrote a letter to my friend."

d. Purpose of an action: (L-27)

Following nouns and conjunctive (second) base of verbs, NI indicates the purpose of "coming" or "going."

HON O KAI NI IKIMASHITA.

本を買いに行きました。

"I went to buy a book."

HANA O MI NI KIMASHITA.

花を見に来ました。

"I came to see the flower."

HIRUMESHI O TABE NI KAERIMASU.

昼飯を食べに帰ります。

"I go home to eat lunch."

SANPO NI DEKAKEMASU.

散歩に出かけます。

"I'll go out for a stroll."

e. Destination of locomotive verbs (L-24)

Following substantives, NI indicates destination of locomotive verbs: 'to'.

GAKKOO NI IKU.	"I go to school."

学校に行く。

AMERIKA NI KITA.	"I came to America."

アメリカに来た。

f. Following nouns, NI indicates the person from whom the action is received: 'from'. (L-16)

WATAKUSHI WA SENSEI NI NIPPONGO O NARAIMASHITA.

私は先生に日本語を習いました。

"I learned Japanese from a teacher."

WATAKUSHI WA TOMODACHI NI KIKIMASHITA.

私は友だちに聞きました

"I heard it from a friend."

TOMODACHI NI MORAIMASHITA.

友だちにもらいました。

"I received it from my friend."

g. Following nouns(specific time nouns), NI indicates the point in time at which an action takes place: 'at', 'on'. (L-21)

ROKUJI NI OKIMASU	"I get up at six."

六時に起きます。

NICHIYOOBI NI KIMASU. "I'll come on Sunday."

h. NI "for"

Following nouns, NI indicates the meaning of "for".

WATAKUSHI NI WA MUZUKASHII DESU.
私にはむずかしいです。
"It's difficult for me."

YUUHAN NI NANI O TABEMASU KA.
夕飯に何を食べますか。
"What are you going to eat for supper?"

SORE WA ME NI WARUI DESU.
それは目に悪いです。
"That's bad for the eyes."

i. Agent of causative verbs (L-45)

Following nouns, NI indicates the agent of a causative verb.

WATAKUSHI WA KODOMO NI KAKASEMASU.
私は子供に書かせます
"I'll let the children write."

SEITO NI HON O YOMASEMASU.
生徒に本を読ませます。
"I'll have the students read the book."

KODOMO NI FURANSU-GO O BENKYOO SASEMASU.

子供に フランス語 を 勉強させます。

"I'll have my children study French."

j. Agent of Passive and Passive-causative Verbs (L-46) (L-47)

Following nouns, NI indicates the agent of passive and passive-causative verbs: 'by.'

DOROBOO NI NUSUMARETA.

泥棒に ぬすまれた。

"Stolen by a thief."

WATAKUSHI WA SENSEI NI SHIKARARETA.

私は 先生にしかられた。

"I was scolded by a teacher."

WATAKUSHI WA TOMODACHI NI NAGAI AIDA MATASARETA.

私は 友だちに 長い間 待たされた。

"I was made to wait a long time by my friend."

k. Ratio or Proportion (L-29)

Following nouns, NI indicates ratio or proportion, 'per.'

ICHINICHI NI SANDO TABEMASU

一日に 三度 食べます。

"I eat three times per day."

ICHINEN NI KANJI O GOHYAKU NARAIMASU.

一年に漢字を五百習います。

"I learn 500 Kanji per year."

l. NI NARIMASU (L-18)

Following nouns, NI used with NARIMASU means "become."

WATAKUSHI WA GUNJIN NI NARIMASHITA.

私は軍人になりました。

"I became a soldier."

ANO SEITO WA NIPPONGO GA JOOZU NI NARIMASHITA.

あの生徒は日本語が上手になりました。

"That student became good in Japanese."

m. Following nouns, NI indicates a series of things: "and", "in addition to". (L-75)

KATAKANA NI, HIRAGANA NI KANJI O NARATTA.

かたかなに、ひらがなに漢字を習った。

"I learned Kanji in addition to Katakana and Hiragana."

KOME NI MUGI NI SATSUMAIMO NADO IROIRO ARIMASU.

米に麦にさつまいもなど色々あります。

"There are rice and wheat and sweet potatoes and so forth."

n. NI SURU (1-30)

Following nouns, NI SURU gives the meaning of "make (something) into (something)".

SAKANA O SASHIMI NI SHITA.
魚をさしみにした。
" I made a fish into SASHIMI."

TANAKA-SAN WA TAROO O SENSEI NI SHIMASHITA.
田中さんは太郎を先生にしました。
"Mr. Tanaka made Taroo a teacher."

o. NI TOTTE (WA) (L-52)

Following substantives, NI TOTTE (WA) means: "to ---", "for ---".

KORE WA SEITO NI TOTTE WA MUZUKASHII.
これは生徒にとってはむずかしい。
"This is difficult for students."

SORE WA WATAKUSHI NI TOTTE WA TAISETSU NA KOTO DESU.
それは私にとっては大切な事です。
"This is an important thing to me."

p. NI TSUITE (L-56)

Substantives plus NI TSUITE means "about ---", "concerning ---". A phrase ending with NI TSUITE is sometimes followed by NO when used as a modifier, WA when used contrastively.

KORE NI TSUITE SETSUMEI SHITE KUDASAI.
これについて説明してください。
"Please explain to me about this."

NIHON NI TSUITE NO HON O YOMIMASHITA.

日本についての本を読みました。

"I read a book about Japan."

KABUKI NI TSUITE WA NANI MO SHIRANAI.

かぶきについては何も知らない。

"I don't know anything about Kabuki."

q. NI SURU (L-42)

Following substantives, NI SURU means: "to decide on ", "to make it".

DOTCHI NI SHIMASHOO KA.

どっちにしましょうか。

"Which shall I decide on?"

ASHITA NI SHIMASHOO.

明日にしましょう。

"Let's make it tomorrow."

KORE NI SHIMASU.

これにします。

"I'll decide on this."

r. NI YORU TO (L-74)

Following substantives and used together with YORU (to depend on), NI YORU TO corresponds to: "according to".

SHINBUN NI YORU TO, -----

新聞によると、---

"According to the newspaper, ------"

SAIKIN NO TOOKEI NI YORU TO, -----

最近の統計によると、---

"According to the latest statistics, ------"

s. NI SOOTOO SURU (L-74)

NI SOOTOO SURU after a noun or a pronoun means "corresponds to -----", "equivalent to ----".

ICHI-DORU WA 360 YEN NI SOOTOO SHIMASU.

一ドルは三百六十円に相当します.

"A dollar is equivalent to 360 yen."

SORE NI SOOTOO SURU EIGO WA ARIMASEN.

それに相当する英語はありません.

"There is no corresponding expression in English."

5. E (へ)

a. Directional: (L-14)

Following nouns, E indicates direction or place toward which an action moves: "to", "toward".

NIPPON E IKIMASU.

日本へ行きます。

"I go to Japan."

GAKKOO E KIMASU.

学校へ来ます。

"I come to school."

b. Indirect Object

Following nouns, E indicates the indirect object: "to".

TOMODACHI E TEGAMI O DASU.

友だちへ手紙を出す。

"I'll send a letter to my friend."

6. TO (と)

a. Conjunction: (L-9)

TO indicates that the substantive to which it is attached is in a series of specified substantives, 'and.'

HON TO ENPITSU GA ARIMASU.

本と鉛筆があります。

"There are books and pencils."

SENSEI TO SEITO GA IMASU.

先生と生徒が居ます。

"There are students and teachers."

b. Following the present conclusive base of verbs, TO expresses a hypothesis or condition: 'if,' 'when.' (L-18)

SAN NI GO O TASU TO, HACHI NI NARIMASU.

三に五をたすと、八になります。

"When you add three to five, it will become eight."

AME GA FURU TO, MICHI GA WARUKU NARIMASU.

雨が降ると、道が悪くなります。

"When it rains, the road will become bad."

c. Following sentences, TO indicates that what precedes TO is a quotation, either direct or indirect. (L-22)

NIPPONGO WA MUZUKASHII TO OMOIMASU.
日本語は むずかしいと思います。
"I think Japanese is difficult."

ANO HITO WA SAKANA O TABERU TO IIMASU.
あの人は魚を食べると言います。
"He says that he will eat fish."

d. Following nouns, TO indicates accompaniment, "with". (L-31)

TOMODACHI TO ASOBIMASU.
友だちと遊びます。
"I play with my friend."

KODOMO TO SANPO SHIMASU.
子供と散歩します。
"I take a stroll with the children."

SUZUKI-SAN TO IKIMASHITA.
鈴木さんと行きました。
"I went with Mr. Suzuki."

e. TO SUGU (L-28)

Following the present conclusive (2nd) base of verbs, TO SUGU gives the meaning of "immediately upon ---", "as soon as ---".

UCHI E KAERU TO SUGU, KURAKU NATTA.
家へ帰るとすぐ、暗くなった。
"Immediately upon returning home, it became dark."

ASA OKIRU TO SUGU, MADO O AKEMASU.

朝起きるとすぐ、窓を開けます。

"I open the window as soon as I get up in the morning."

f. TO SURU (L-58)

The conjectural (tentative) base of a verb followed by TO plus SURU expresses the meaning of, "to try to ---", "be about to ---".

MACHI E IKOO TO SHITA TOKI NI AME GA FURIHAJIMEMASHITA.

町へ行こうとした時に雨が降り始めました。

"It started to rain just as I was about to go to town."

MADO O AKEYOO TO SHITA GA, AKIMASEN DESHITA.

窓を開けようとしたが、開きませんでした。

"I tried to open the window, but it didn't open."

g. TO is used idiomatically with ONAJI DESU, CHIGAIMASU, and means, "same as", "different from".

"A" WA "B" TO ONAJI DESU.

AはBと同じです。

"A is the same as B."

"A" WA "B" TO CHIGAIMASU.

AはBとちがいます。

"A is different from B."

h. TO MIETE (L-69)

Following the conclusive base of inflected words and nouns, TO MIETE expresses an idea of: "It seems ---".

ANO HITO WA BYOOKI DA TO MIETE ---

あの人は病気だと見えて---

"It seems as if he is sick, and ---"

ANO HITO WA YOKU TABERU TO MIETE, FUTOTTE IMASU.

あの人はよく食べると見えて、太っています。

"It seems he eats a lot; he is stout."

ANO HITO NIWA NIHONGO WA YASASHII TO MIETE, AMARI BENKYOO SHINAI.

あの人には日本語はやさしいと見えて、あまり勉強しない。

"It seems Japanese is easy for him, and he doesn't study too hard."

i. Following nouns, TO indicates the terminal point or result of actions.

SENSEI TO NATTA.

先生となった。

"He became a teacher."

TOOTOO SENSOO TO NATTA.

とうとう戦争となった。

"Finally it resulted in war."

j. Following the conjectural auxiliaries U, YOO, or MAI, TO expresses a hypothesis, and this is followed by the expression of an attitude which objects to or disregards the action that is assumed: "Whether or not".

AME GA FUROO TO FURUMAI TO KAMAIMASEN.

雨が降ろうと降るまいとかまいません。

"Whether it rains or not, I don't care."

IKOO TO IKUMAI TO SUKI NA YOO NI SHINASAI.

行こうと行くまいと好きなようにしなさい。

"Whether you go or not, do as you please."

k. Following the present or past conclusive base of inflected words, TO occurs in the phrase TO NO KOTO, TO NO HANASHI which means: "They say that ---"; "It is said that".

TOKYO WA IMA SAMUI TO NO KOTO DESU.

東京は今寒いとの事です。

"They say that it is cold in Tokyo now."

SAKUBAN AME GA FUTTA TO NO HANASHI DESU.

昨晩雨が降ったとの話です。

"They say that it rained last night."

7. YA (や)

a. Conjunction (L-12)

YA indicates that the substantive to which it is attached is in a series of substantives incompletely named: "and --- among others".

Note: YA is not used after the last substantive in the series.

ENPITSU YA KAMI GA ARIMASU.

鉛筆や紙があります。

"There are pencils and papers among others."

HON YA KAMI YA ENPITSU O KAIMASHITA.

本や紙や鉛筆を買いました。

"I bought books and papers and pencils among other things."

b. YA INA YA (L-76)

Following the conclusive base of verbs, YA INA YA expresses an idea of "no sooner than ---", "as soon as ---".

SORE O KIKU YA INA YA, DEKAKEMASHITA.

それを聞くやいなや、出かけました。

"As soon as he heard that, he went out."

IE O DERU YA INA YA, AME GA FURIHAJIMEMASHITA.

家を出るやいなや、雨が降り始めました。

"No sooner had I left the house than it started to rain."

8. DE (で) (L-15)

a. Means or instrument

Attached to substantives, DE indicates the means or the instrument with which something is performed or effected: "with," "in".

ENPITSU DE KAKIMASU.

鉛筆で書きます。

"I write with a pencil."

ME DE MONO O MIRU.

目で物を見る。

"I see things with eyes."

NIPPONGO DE HANASHIMASU.

日本語で話します。

"I speak in Japanese."

b. Place of Action (L-16)

Following place nouns, DE indicates location where actions take place: "in", "at".

GAKKOO DE NIPPONGO O NARAIMASU.
学校で日本語を習います。
"I learn Japanese at achool."

KYOOSHITSU DE BENKYOO SHIMASU.
教室で勉強します。
"I study in the classroom."

NIPPON DE MIMASHITA.
日本で見ました。
"I saw (it) in Japan."

c. Following place nouns, DE indicates the meaning of "within the limit of ---", "in". (L-19)

TOKYO WA NIPPON DE ICHIBAN OOKII SHI DESU.
東京は日本で一番大きい市です。
Tokyo is the largest city in Japan."

NIPPON DE ICHIBAN TAKAI YAMA WA FUJI-SAN DESU.
日本で一番高い山は富士山です。
"The tallest mountain in Japan is Mt. Fuji."

d. Following nouns, DE indicates materials of which things are made: "of". (L-32)

TSUKUE WA KI DE KOSHIRAETE ARIMASU.
机は木でこしらえてあります。
"The desk is made of wood."

KONO HAKO WA KAMI DE KOSHIRAETE ARIMASU.

この箱は紙でこしらえてあります。

"This box is made of paper."

e. Following numerical classifiers and such words as MINNA, DE indicates the sum or the total amount. (L-20)

ICHI DAASU DE HYAKU-EN DESU.

一ダースで百円です。

"It is 100 yen for one dozen."

GOHON DE GO-EN DESU.

五本で五円です。

"It is five yen for five."

IKURA DE KAIMASHITA KA.

いくらで買いましたか。

"How much did you buy it for?"

MINNA DE GOJUU ARIMASU.

みんなで五十あります。

"There are fifty in all."

f. Following some nouns, DE changes nouns into adverbs. (L-25)

HITORI DE KIMASHITA.

一人で来ました。

"I came alone."

SAKANA O NAMA DE TABEMASU.

魚を生で食べます。

"I eat fish raw."

HADASHI DE ARUKIMASU.

はだしで歩きます。

"I walk barefoot."

HADAKA DE OYOGIMASU.

裸で泳ぎます。

"I swim naked."

g. Cause or Reason (L-50)

Following nouns, DE indicates cause or reason: "because of", "on account of ", "by", "concerning".

WATAKUSHI WA BYOOKI DE GAKKOO E IKIMASEN DESHITA.

私は病気で学校へ行きませんでした。

"On account of sickness, I didn't go to school."

SHIKEN DE ISOGASHII.

試験でいそがしい。

"I am busy because of the examination."

SONO KOTO DE BEIKOKU DEMO SAWAIDE IMASU.

その事で米国でもさわいでいます。

"They are alarmed concerning that in the United States, too."

h. DE is used idiomatically with ATO and means: "later" or "after ---". (L-21)

ATO DE BENKYOO SHIMASU.

後で勉強します。

"I'll study later."

BENKYOO NO ATO DE YASUMIMASU.

勉強の後で休みます。

"I sleep after studying."

i. Following nouns, DE indicates the second member of an equation sentence in which the verb is ARU, GOZARU, or their negative NAI. (L-31)

WATAKUSHI WA GUNJIN DE ARIMASU.

私は軍人であります。

"I am a soldier."

KYOO WA II TENKI DE GOZAIMASU NE.

今日はいい天気で御座いますね。

"It's nice weather today, isn't it?"

TSUNBO DE NAKEREBA, YOKU KIKOERU HAZU DESU.

つんぼでなければ、よく聞こえるはずです。

"If he is not deaf, he should hear well."

j. ---NAI DE KUDASAI (L-36)

Following the negative suffix NAI, DE KUDASAI expresses the meaning of: "Please don't ---."

IKANAI DE KUDASAI. "Please don't go."

行かないでください。

MINAI DE KUDASAI. "Please don't look."

見ないでください。

KONAI DE KUDASAI. "Please don't come."
来ないでください。

SHINAI DE KUDASAI. "Please don't do it."
しないでください。

k. --DE II or -- DE YOROSHII (L-81)

Following substantives, DE II or DE YOROSHII express an idea of "--- will do".

KORE DE II. "This will do."
これでいい。

SUKIYAKI DE YOROSHII. "Sukiyaki will do."
すきやきでよろしい。

9. BA (ば)

a. Conditional (L-30

Attached to the conditional base of inflected words (verbs, adjectives, auxiliary suffixes), BA indicates a hypothesis or condition: "if", "when".

YASUKEREBA KAIMASU.
安ければ買います。
"If it's cheap, I'll buy it."

TAKUSAN TABEREBA FUTORIMASU.
沢山食べれば太ります。
"If you eat a lot, you'll get fat."

b. BA--HODO (L-55)

BA is attached to the conditional base of verbs and i-adjectives, plus the corresponding conclusive base of verbs or i-adjectives plus HODO, and it expresses the idea of "the more --- the more".

TABEREBA TABERU HODO OOKIKU NARU.

食べれば食べるほど大きくなる。

"The more you eat, the bigger you get."

ATARASHIKEREBA ATARASHII HODO II.

新しければ新しいほどいい。

"The newer the better."

c. BA --- MONO DESU (L-61)

BA form of verbs plus conclusive form of the same verb plus MONO DESU expresses an idea of very emphatic ARU and can be translated as: "There surely are many."

AREBA ARU MONO DESU NE.

あればあるものですね。

"There surely are many, aren't there?"

TABEREBA TABERU MONO DESU.

食べれば食べるものです。

"He certainly eats a lot."

FUREBA FURU MONO DESU.

降れば降るものです。

It surely rains a lot."

d. BA -- II (L-62)

Following the conditional base of verbs, BA II expresses the meaning of: "it's best to do such-and-such".

ANO HITO NI TANOMEBA II.

あの人に たのめばいい。

"It is best to ask him to do it."

10. TE (て)

a. Following the conjunctive base of verbs and i-adjectives, TE is used to serve to connect two or more clauses: 'and.' (L-24)

ASA OKITE ASAMESHI O TABEMASU.

朝起きて朝飯を食べます。

"I get up in the morning and eat breakfast."

KORE WA NAGAKUTE, ARE WA MIJIKAI DESU.

これは長くて、あれは短いです。

"This is long and that is short."

b. The TE-form of verbs in a subordinate clause often indicates the manner or method of action of the main verb. (L-24)

ISU NI KOSHIKAKETE YASUNDE IMASU.

いすにこしかけて、休んでいます。

"He is resting, sitting on the chair."

TATTE TABEMASU.

立って食べます。

"He eats standing up."

c. TE-IRU

The TE-form of verbs followed by IRU indicates progressive action: '---ing.'

WATAKUSHI WA ARUITE IMASU.

私は歩いています。

"I am walking."

HON O YONDE IMASU.

本を読んでいます。

"I am reading a book."

BENKYOO SHITE IMASU.

勉強しています。

"I am studying."

d. TE-IRU (L-32)

The TE-form of verbs followed by IRU indicates persisting state of being or the perfect tense (verbs are usually intransitive).

MADO GA AITE IMASU.

窓が開いています。

"The window is open."

TETSU DE DEKITE IMASU.

鉄で出来ています

" ----- is made of steel."

BEIKOKU NI ITTE IMASU.

米国に行っています。

"He has gone to the United States."

WATAKUSHI WA SUMISU-SAN O SHITTE IMASU.

私は スミスさんを 知っています。

"I know Mr. Smith."

e. TE-ARIMASU (L-32)

The TE-form of transitive verbs followed by ARIMASU indicates a persisting state of being.

TO GA SHIMETE ARIMASU.

戸が 閉めて あります。

"The door is closed."

JI GA KAITE ARIMASU.

字が 書いて あります。

"Characters are written."

KORE WA TETSU DE KOSHIRAETE ARIMASU.

これは 鉄で こしらえて あります。

"This is made of steel."

f. TE-YARU; TE-AGERU (L-35)

The verbs YARU 'to give' (to an inferior) and AGERU 'to give' (to an equal or superior) are often used after the TE-form of verbs to convey an idea of "for the benefit, good, advantage, use or enjoyment of the recipient." The recipient is indicated by the particle NI.

WATAKUSHI WA KODOMO NI KUTSU O KATTE YARIMASHITA.

私は 子供に くつを 買って やりました。

"I bought shoes for my child."

SENSEI NI SHASHIN O OKUTTE AGEMASHITA.

先生に写真を送ってあげました。

"I sent the pictures to a teacher."

g. TE MORAU (L-35)

The verb MORAU meaning 'to receive' indicates that the subject received from an equal or an inferior or even from a superior person goods or a favor. So the TE-form of a verb followed by MORAU indicates "to have someone do something for someone."

WATAKUSHI WA SENSEI NI KANJI O KAITE MORAIMASHITA.

私は先生に漢字を書いてもらいました。

"I had a teacher write me Kanji."

SEITO NI HON O KATTE MORATTA.

生徒に本を買ってもらった。

"I had a student buy me a book."

h. TE-KURERU; TE-KUDASARU (L-36)

Following the TE-form of verbs, KURERU indicates that someone does something for someone, usually the first person singular or plural.

KANAI GA (WATAKUSHI NI) KATTE KUREMASHITA.

家内が（私に）買ってくれました。

"My wife bought it for me."

SENSEI GA OSHIETE KUDASAIMASHITA.

先生が教えてくださいました。

"The teacher taught it to me."

i. TE-KURU (L-40)

Often the verb KURU is used after the TE-form of verbs to mean: "to go and do something and come back" or, more idiomatically, "to go and do something."

CHOTTO MITE KITE KUDASAI.
ちょっと見て来てください.
"Please go and see."

GYUUNIKU O KATTE KITE KUDASAI.
牛肉を買って来てください。
"Please go and buy beef."

MORATTE KURU もらって来る	'to go and get'
HARATTE KURU 払って来る	'to go and pay'
YONDE KURU 呼んで来る	'to go and call'
ITTE KURU 行って来る	'to go(and come back)'

Note: The following may be treated as idiomatic expressions.

MOTTE KURU	持って来る	'to bring'
TSURETE KURU	連れて来る	'to bring'
ARUITE KURU	歩いて来る	'to come walking'
TOTTE KURU	取って来る	'to bring back'

etc.

j. TE-OKU (L-41)

The TE-form followed by OKU indicates "for future use or reference", or "just to leave alone".

KAITE OKIMASU

書いておきます。

"I'll write it down (as it may be needed in the future)."

HANASHITE OKIMASU.

話しておきます。

"I'll tell him (for future reference)."

ASOBASETE OKU.

あそばせておく。

"to leave one idle"

OKOSHITE OKU

起こしておく。

"to let someone stay awake"

k. TE-SHIMAU (L-44)

The TE-form followed by SHIMAU indicates (a) the perfect tense in English, (b) "finished", "--up", etc.

TEGAMI O KAITE SHIMAIMASHITA.

手紙を書いてしまいました。

"I have finished writing the letter."

TABETE SHIMATTA.

食べてしまった。

"I ate it up."

SONO HON O YONDE SHIMATTA.

その本を読んでしまった。

"I (have) finished reading that book."

l. TE-KUDASAI (L-22)

The TE-form followed by KUDASAI indicates the polite imperative: "Please."

TATTE KUDASAI.	"Please stand up."
立ってください。	
YONDE KUDASAI	"Please read."
読んでください。	

m. TE-GORAN NASAI (L-26)

The TE-form followed by GORAN NASAI or MINASAI indicates: "try and ---", "do --- and see".

ARUITE GORAN NASAI.

歩いて御らんなさい.

"Walk and see." "Please try to walk."

TABETE GORAN NASAI.

食べて御らんなさい.

"Eat and see."

ITTE MINASAI.

行ってみなさい。

"Go and see."

n. TE-YOKATTA (L-65)

Following the TE-form of verbs, both in the affirmative and negative and i-adjectives, YOKATTA expresses an idea of "I am glad I did such-and-such," or "I am glad it was such-and-such."

HAYAKU KITE YOKATTA.

早く来てよかった。

"I am glad I came early."

KINOO WA SUZUSHIKUTE YOKATTA.

昨日は涼しくてよかった。

"I am glad it was cool yesterday."

o. Question ending with TE-form (L-80)

In a female conversation, TE-form of verbs at the end of a sentence is used as a question with a rising inflection.

KORE WAKATTE.

これ わかって。

"Do you understand this?"

KONO DORESU WATASHI NI NIATTE.

このドレス わたしに にあって.

"Does this dress fit me?"

DOCHIRA DESUTTE.

どちらですって。

"Which one is it?"

p. TE-HOSHII

The TE-form followed by HOSHII indicates "it is desirable ---," "I wish to have (something done."

JIDOOSHA O KATTE HOSHII.

自動車を買ってほしい.

"I wish to have a car bought."

ANATA NI TATTE HOSHII DESU.

あなたに立ってほしいです,

"I want you to stand up."

11. WA (は) (L-7)

a. Subject

It is used to single out a word, phrase, or clause and is placed at the beginning of a sentence and followed by a statement about it. Conveys the notion of 'as for.'

KORE WA HON DESU. これは本です。

"As for this, it is a book" or "This is a book."

WATAKUSHI WA NIPPONGO O HANASHIMASU.

私は日本語を話します。

"As for me, I speak Japanese" or "I speak Japanese."

b. WA is also used to emphasize the negative. (L-11)

KONO HON WA AKAKU WA ARIMASEN.

この本は赤くはありません。

"This book is not red."

KORE WA ENPITSU DE WA ARIMASEN.

これは 鉛筆では ありません。

"This is not a pencil."

c. It singles out a word or phrase as a notional subject about which a further statement is made. (L-11)

(HAKO NO UE NI) WA HAKUBOKU GA ARIMASU.

箱の上に は、はくぼくが あります。

"On the box, there is chalk.

12. MO (も)

a. It is used to single out an additional item that is similar to something already stated. It puts over the idea of "also", "too", "as well". (L-7)

KORE MO HON DESU.

これも 本です。

"This is a book, too."

WATAKUSHI WA NIHONGO MO HANASHIMASU.

私は 日本語も 話します。

"I speak Japanese, also."

b. MO -- MO (Affirmative) (L-10)

MO is used after each of two substantives in a sentence ending with an affirmative verb: "both -- and".

KORE MO SORE MO HON DESU. これも それも本です。

"Both this and that are books."

SENSEI MO SEITO MO KOSHIKAKETE IMASU.

先生も生徒もこしかけています。

"Both the teacher and the students are sitting."

c. MO -- MO --negative (10)

MO is used after each of two substantives in a sentence ending with a negative verb: 'neither -- nor.'

KORE MO SORE MO HON JA ARIMASEN.

これもそれも本じゃありません。

"Neither this nor that is a book.

WATAKUSHI MO KANAI MO IKIMASEN.

私も家内も行きません。

"Neither I nor my wife is going."

WATAKUSHI WA SAKANA MO YASAI MO TABEMASEN.

私は魚も野菜も食べません。

"I eat neither fish nor vegetables."

d. Following numerical classifiers, MO is used to indicate the meaning of: 'not even.' (L-10)

ONNA NO SEITO WA HITORI MO IMASEN.

女の生徒は一人も居ません.

"There is not even one girl student."

AKAI HANA WA HITOTSU MO ARIMASEN.

赤い花は一つもありません.

"There is not even one red flower."

e. After NAN plus classifiers, MO expresses the notion of 'many,' 'several.' (L-31)

TORI GA NAN-BA MO IMASU

鳥が何羽も居ます。

"There are many birds."

NAN-NIN MO	何人も	'many people'
NAN-NICHI MO	何日も	'many days'
NAN-MAI MO	何枚も	'many (sheets of --)'
NAN-BON MO	何本も	'many (long objects)'
NAN-JIKAN MO	何時間も	'many hours'

f. MO NAKEREBA --- MO NAI (L-57)

A noun plus MO NAKEREBA followed by another noun plus MO NAI expresses the idea, "There is or one has neither --- nor ---."

HON MO NAKEREBA ZASSHI MO NAI.

本もなければ雑誌もない。

"There is neither a book nor a magazine."

TOMODACHI MO NAKEREBA OKANE MO NAI.

友だちも無ければお金も無い。

"I have neither friend nor money."

g. MO AREBA --- MO ARU (L-61)

The expression "Noun MO + BA-form of verbs + noun MO + conclusive form of the same verb" expresses the idea, "There are both --- and ---," "One does both --- and ---."

HON MO AREBA KAMI MO ARU.

本もあれば紙もある。

"There are both books and papers."

SAKANA MO TABEREBA NIKU MO TABERU.

魚も食べれば肉も食べる。

"I eat both fish and meat."

h. When followed by negative verbs, MO converts interrogative pronouns into the corresponding 'nothing,' 'nobody,' etc. (L-20)

WATAKUSHI WA NANI MO SHIRIMASEN.

私は何も知りません。

"I don't know anything" or "I know nothing."

KOKO NIWA DARE MO IMASEN.

ここにはだれも居ません。

"There is nobody here."

i. Following a quantitative substantive, MO expresses the notion 'as many (much, far, long) as,' 'even' --- (L-53)

TORI GA JIPPA MO IMASU.

鳥が十羽も居ます。

"There are as many as ten birds."

KODOMO GA SANNIN MO ARIMASU.

子供が 三人も あります。

"I have as many as three children."

KOKO KARA ASOKO MADE 100 MAIRU MO ARIMASU.

ここから あそこまで 百マイルも あります。

"There is as many as 100 miles from here to there."

j. MO follows other particles to indicate 'nowhere,' 'to no one,' etc. (L-54)

DARE NI MO AIMASEN DESHITA.

だれにも会いませんでした。

"I met no one." (I didn't meet anyone.)

WATAKUSHI WA DOKO E MO IKIMASEN.

私は どこへも 行きません。

"I go nowhere" or "I don't go anywhere."

13. KA (か)

a. Interrogative Particle (L-7)

Coming at the end of a sentence, KA makes the sentence interrogative.

KORE WA NAN DESU KA.

これは 何ですか。

"What is this?"

KORE WA ENPITSU DESU KA.

これは えんぴつ ですか。

"Is this a pencil?"

b. Placed between two nouns, KA gives the meaning of: "either --- or". (L-13)

ANO KODOMO WA MUTTSU KA NANATSU DESU.

あの子供は 六つ か ななつです。

"That child is six or seven years old."

c. Placed after each of two clauses, KA gives the meaning: "or". (L-7)

KORE WA ENPITSU DESU KA, PEN DESU KA.

これは 鉛筆ですか、ペンですか。

"Is this a pencil or is it a pen?"

IKU NO DESU KA, IKANAI NO DESU KA.

行くのですか、行かないのですか。

"Are you going or are you not going?"

d. ---KA ---KA (WAKARANAI). (L-60)

Alternate questions "A KA and B KA " occur in the informal style and precedes inflected words like WAKARIMASEN, SHIRANAI, or WASUREMASHITA, etc. In the above pattern A and B can be substituted with nouns, conclusive-form of i-adjectives, both past and non-past, conclusive form of verbs (either affirmative or negative), or clauses and gives the meaning of: "whether --- or".

IKU KA IKANAI KA SHIRIMASEN.

行くか 行かないか 知りません。

"I don't know whether he will go or won't go."

YASASHII KA MUZUKASHII KA SHIRANAI.

やさしいか むずかしいか 知らない。

"I don't know whether it is easy or difficult."

ANO JIDOOSHA WA FOODO KA KYADORAKKU KA WAKARANAI.

あの自動車は フォードか キャドラックか わからない。

"I can't tell whether that car is a Ford or a Cadillac."

e. Following DESHOO and DAROO, KA expresses doubt: "I wonder if ---". (L-27)

ASHITA AME GA FURU DESHOO KA.

明日雨が降るでしょうか，

"I wonder if it will rain tomorrow?"

MOO NIPPON NI TSUITA DAROO KA.

もう日本に着いただろうか。

"I wonder if he has arrived in Japan already?"

f. Following many interrogative pronouns, KA converts the interrogative into corresponding indefinite pronouns or adverbs. (L-32)

NANI KA KAITE ARIMASU.

何か書いてあります。

"Something is written."

KOKO NI DARE KA IMASU.

ここにだれか居ます。

"There is somebody here."

ITSU KA KITE KUDASAI.

いつか来てください。

"Please come sometime."

g. --KA NA (L-82)

Following the conclusive base of inflected words and substantives, KA NA expresses doubt: "I wonder (if)".

DONO MISE GA II KA NA.

どの店がいいかな。

"I wonder which store is good?"

ANO HITO WA SASHIMI O TABERU KA NA.

あの人はさしみを食べるかな。

"I wonder if that person eats SASHIMI?"

h. -- KA SHIRA (L-89)

Following the conclusive base of inflected words and substantives, KA SHIRA expresses doubt: "I wonder (if)".

ANO HITO WA SENSEI KA SHIRA.

あの人は先生かしら。

"I wonder if that person is a teacher?"

ANO HITO WA KURU KA SHIRA.

あの人は来るかしら。

"I wonder if that person will come?"

ARE WA TAKAI KA SHIRA.

あれは高いかしら。

"I wonder if that's expensive?"

i. MONO(MON) KA or MONO(MON) DESU KA (L-65)

MONO(MON) KA or MONO(MON) DESU KA at the end of sentences makes them emphatically negative: "Certainly not", "would not".

ANO HITO NI WAKARU MON DESU KA.

あの人に わかる ものですか。

He certainly would not understand it."

KYOO AME GA FURU MONO DESU KA.

今日 雨が 降る ものですか。

"It certainly will not rain today."

j. -- JA NAI KA (L-99)

Following the non-polite conjectural base of verbs, JA NAI KA expresses exhortation: "Let's ---".

IKOO JA NAI KA.

行こうじゃないか。

" Let's go, shall we?"

KAEROO JA NAI KA.

帰ろうじゃないか。

"Let's go home, shall we?"

YAROO JA NAI KA.

やろうじゃないか。

"Let's play, shall we?"

14. KARA (から)

a. Following nouns, KARA indicates the point of origin: "from". (L-18)

WATAKUSHI WA NIPPON KARA KIMASHITA.

私は日本から来ました。

"I came from Japan."

ICHI KARA JUU MADE KAZOETE KUDASAI.

一から十まで数えてください。

"Please count from one to ten."

b. Reason (L-20)

Following the conclusive base of verbs, adjectives (both past and non-past, affirmative and negative), KARA indicates cause or reason for the statement that follows: "because", since", "as".

KORE WA FURUI KARA TABEMASEN.

これは古いから食べません。

"I won't eat it because it is old."

AMMARI TAKUSAN ARU KARA KAZOERU KOTO GA DEKIMASEN.

あんまり沢山あるから数える事が出来ません。

"I cannot count them because there are too many."

c. TE-KARA (L-23)

Following the TE-form of verbs, KARA means: "after".

ASA OKITE KARA SANPO SHIMASU.

朝起きてから散歩します。

"I stroll after I get up in the morning."

UCHI E KAETTE KARA BENKYOO SHIMASHITA.

家へ帰ってから勉強しました。

"I studied after I got home."

15. YORI (より)

a. YORI indicates the standard of a comparative statement: "than". (L-17)

A WA B YORI OOKII.

A は B より 大きい。

"A is larger than B."

b. --YORI HOKA WA NAI (L-46)

Following the conculsive base of verbs, YORI HOKA WA NAI expresses the meaning of: "There is nothing we can do but ---".

MOTTO BENKYOO SURU YORI HOKA WA NAI.

もっと 勉強 するより 外 はない。

"There is nothing we can do but to study."

IKU YORI HOKA WA ARIMASEN.

行く より 外 は ありません。

"There is nothing we can do except to go."

16. TEMO (ても)

a. This compound particle is formed by adding MO to the TE-form of verbs and by adding TEMO to the KU-form of i-adjectives: "even if", "although". (L-29)

TAKUSAN TABETEMO OOKIKU NARIMASEN.

沢山 食べても 大きく なりません。

"Even if I eat a lot, I don't get big."

ATSUKU TEMO IKIMASU.

暑くても 行きます。

"Even if it is hot, I still go."

b. TEMO II

(L-29)

TEMO followed by II or II N DESU indicates permission: "may", "It is all right to".

MOO KAETTEMO II DESU.

もう帰ってもいいです。

"You may go home now."

MIJIKAKUTEMO II N DESU.

短かくてもいいんです。

"It is all right even if it is short."

c. NAKU TEMO

(L-29)

TEMO following the negative NAKU, expresses the negative concessive: "even if --- you don't".

TE GA NAKU TEMO ARUKU KOTO WA DEKIMASU.

手がなくても歩く事は出来ます.

"Even if I don't have hands, I can still walk."

YASUKU NAKU TEMO KAIMASHOO.

安くなくても買いましょう。

"Even if it is not cheap, let's buy it."

d. NAKU TEMO II

(L-29)

NAKU TEMO followed by II or II N DESU expresses non-necessity: "need not", "be all right not to ---", "don't have to".

IKA NAKU TEMO II N DESU.

行かなくてもいいんです。

"You don't have to go."

NAGAKU NAKU TEMO II.

長くなくてもいい。

"It is all right even if it is not long" or
"It doesn't have to be long."

e. TEMO used with such words as ITSU, DOKO, NANI, IKURA, DONNA NI express the meaning of "no matter when ---", "no matter where", "no matter what ---", "no matter how much ---", "no matter how ---". (L-114)

ITSU MITEMO II KESHIKI DESU.

いつ見てもいい景色です。

"It is beautiful scenery no matter when you look at it."

DOKO E ITTEMO ATSUI DESU.

どこへ行っても暑いです。

"It is hot no matter where you go."

NANI O KATTEMO TAKAI DESU.

何を買っても高いです。

"It is expensive no matter what you buy."

IKURA TABETEMO OOKIKU NARIMASEN.

いくら食べても大きくなりません。

"No matter how much I eat, I don't grow big."

17. NONI (のに)

a. Purpose or Aim (I-32)

Following the conclusive base of verbs, NONI indicates purpose or aim and corresponds roughly to: "in order to", "for the purpose of", "for".

HI O TSUKERU NONI MATCHI O TSUKAIMASU.

火をつけるのにマッチを使います。

"We use matches in order to light a fire."

SORE WA MOTTE ARUKU NONI BENRI DESU.

それは持って歩くのに便利です。

"It is convenient for carrying around."

KOKO WA OYOGU NONI YOI TOKORO DESU.

ここは泳ぐのによい所です。

"This is a good place for swimming."

b. Opposition (L-50)

Following the conclusive base of inflected words (verbs, adjectives, auxiliary suffixes), NONI expresses opposition to the action stated by the verb: "although", "but".

YOKU TABERU NONI OOKIKU NARIMASEN.

よく食べるのに大きくなりません。

"Although I eat a lot, I don't grow big."

YOKU BENKYOO SHITA NONI MADA WAKARIMASEN.

よく勉強したのにまだわかりません。

"I studied hard, but still I don't understand."

SAMUI NONI YUKI GA FURIMASEN.

寒いのに雪が降りません。

"Although it is cold, it doesn't snow."

18. NODE (ので)

Cause or Reason (L-38)

Following the conclusive base of inflected words (verbs, adjectives, auxiliary verbs), NODE expresses the cause or reason for the statement that follows: 'since,' 'because,' 'as.'

AME GA FUTTA NODE MICHI GA WARUKU NATTA.

雨が降ったので道が悪くなった。

'The road became bad because it rained."

KYOO WA SAMUI NODE SANPO NI IKANAI.

今日は寒いので散歩に行かない。

"I won't go for a walk because it is cold today."

SONO BOOSHI WA TAIHEN KIREI NA NODE KAIMASU.

その帽子は大変きれいなので買います。

"Because that hat is very pretty, I'll buy it."

19. TARI (たり)

a. Following the TE-form base, TARI(DARI) connects two or more clauses. The last TARI(DARI) is usually followed by SURU: 'sometimes,' 'alternately,' 'do --- among other things.' (L-28)

WATAKUSHI WA TENISU O SHITARI, SANPO O SHITARI SHIMASU.

私はテニスをしたり、散歩をしたりします。

"I sometimes play tennis and sometimes take a stroll."

GAKKOO DEWA JI O KAITARI HON O YONDARI SHIMASU.

学校では字を書いたり、本を読んだりします。

"At school we read books and write characters among other things.

b. TE-form base plus TARI plus SURU means: "to do such a thing as".

KYOOSHITSU NO NAKA DE TABETARI SHITEWA IKEMASEN.

教室の中で食べたりしてはいけません。

"You must not do such a thing as eating in the classroom."

KODOMO GA TABAKO O SUTTARI SURU NO WA WARUI KOTO DESU.

子供がタバコをすったりするのは悪い事です。

"It is a bad thing for children to do such a thing as smoking."

20. SHI (し)

a. Conjunction (L-39)

Following the conclusive base of inflected words, SHI simply connects two clauses: "and", "furthermore".

MONTEREI WA NATSU WA SUZUSHII SHI YOI TOKORO DESU.

モンテレーは夏は涼しいし、よい所です。

"It is cool in summer in Monterey and it is a nice place."

ANO HITO WA GORUFU MO SURU SHI TENISU MO SHIMASU.

あの人はゴルフもするし、テニスもします。

"He plays golf and moreover he plays tennis."

b. Reason (L-39)

Following the conclusive base of inflected words, SHI means: "since, after all."

ASHITA WA AME GA FURU DAROO SHI, WATAKUSHI WA IKIMASEN.

明日は雨が降るだろうし、私は行きません。

"Since, after all, it probably will rain tomorrow, I am not going."

OSHIIRE TODANA NADO MO OOKII NO GA ARU SHI, BENRI NI DEKITE IMASU.

押入れ、戸棚なども大きいのがあるし、便利に出来ています。

"Since it has large closets and cupboards, it is built very conveniently."

c. SHI --- SHI SURU (L-39)

When SHI is used in a dependent clause, the last verb in the clause is usually followed by SHI SURU and NODE: "because --- and ---".

TENKI WA II SHI, NICHIYOO DA SHI (SURU NODE), KODOMO O TSURETE SANPO NI DEKAKEMASHITA.

天気はいいし、日曜だし（するので）、子供を連れて散歩に出かけました。

"Because the weather was good and furthermore it was Sunday, I took my children and went out for a stroll.

21. MADE（まで）

a. It is used to denote the point to which an action or state extends: "to", "until", "as far as", "up to". (L-18)

ICHI KARA JUU MADE KAZOETE KUDASAI.

一から十まで数えてください。

"Please count from one to ten."

SANJI MADE MACHIMASHITA.

三時まで待ちました。

"I waited until three o'clock."

b. MADE NI (L-66)

Following time expressions, the particle sequence MADE NI expresses an idea of 'by' the given time, 'not later than,' or 'before.'

Sometimes MADE NI will be followed by WA for emphasis.

TOOKA MADE NI SUMASETE KUDASAI.

十日までにすませてください。

"Please finish it by (before, not later than) the 10th."

GOJI MADE NI KAERIMASU.

五時までに帰ります。

"I'll return by 5 o'clock."

c. Following nouns and particles, MADE singles out a thing or fact suggesting a larger field for the application of the verb or adjective: 'even.'

HONE MADE TABEMASHITA.

骨まで食べました。

"I even ate the bones."

KODOMO NI MADE CHIISAI.

子供にまで小さい。

"It is small even for children."

Note: This MADE may be replaced by SAE.

22. DEMO (でも)

a. Following interrogative pronouns, DEMO indicates: 'any --- .' (L-30)

DARE DEMO SHITTE IRU. だれでも知っている。	"Anybody knows it."
NAN DEMO TABEMASU. 何でも食べます。	"I eat anything.
ITSU DEMO KITE KUDASAI. いつでも来てください。	"Come any time.
DOKO DEMO どこでも	" any place"
IKURA DEMO いくらでも	" any amount"

b. Following substantives, DEMO means: 'even.'

KODOMO DEMO SHITTE IMASU.

子供でも知っています。

"Even a child knows it."

GENKI NA HITO DEMO BYOOKI NI NARIMASU.

元気な人でも病気になります。

"Even healthy persons become sick."

c. Following nouns and particles, DEMO singles out a thing or fact for consideration and indicates that one does not care much one way or the other: "--- or something", "perhaps". (L-40)

OCHA DEMO NOMIMASHOO KA.

お茶でも飲みましょうか。

"Shall we drink tea or something."

EIGA E DEMO IKIMASHOO.

映画へでも行きましょう。

"Let's go to a movie or something."

d. DEMO --- DEMO II (L-93)

The expression "A DEMO B DEMO II" where A and B represent substantives respectively, means "It will do whether it is A or B", "A or B will do".

ENPITSU DEMO PEN DEMO II.

鉛筆でもペンでもいい。

"A pencil or a fountain pen will do."

OTOKO DEMO ONNA DEMO II.

男でも女でもいい。

"It will do whether it is a man or a woman."

23. SAE (さえ)

a. In a conditional clause, SAE singles out a thing or fact and excludes all others: "if only", "as long as ---". (L-70)
When SAE follows a verb, it follows MASU-base (conjunctive).

MONTEREE WA TENKI SAE YOKEREBA II TOKORO DESU.

モンテレーは天気さえよければいい所です。

"If only the weather were good, Monterey would be a nice place."

AME GA FURI SAE SHINAKEREBA YOROKONDE IKIMASU.

雨が降りさえしなければよろこんで行きます。

"If only it doesn't rain, I'll be glad to go."

YOME SAE SUREBA II NO DESU.

読めさえすればいいのです。

"As long as you can read it, that would be fine."

b. Following nouns or particles, SAE singles out a thing or fact and suggests other things or facts by analogy: 'even.' The particle DE may precede SAE.

ISOGASHIKUTE SHINBUN (DE) SAE YOMEMASEN.

いそがしくて新聞(で)さえ読めません。

"Being busy, I can't read even the newspaper."

KODOMO (DE) SAE TABEMASEN.

子供(で)さえ食べません。

"Even the children won't eat (it)."

c. Following the particle NI, SAE means: 'even by,' 'even to.'

SENSEI NI SAE DEKIMASEN.

先生にさえ出来ません。

"It cannot be done even by the teacher."

KANAI NI SAE II MASEN.

家内にさえ言いません。

"I don't tell even my wife."

24. SHIKA (しか)

SHIKA follows nouns and other particles and is in turn followed by a negative verb and is translated as 'only,' the negative verb being rendered positively. (L-26)

ASHI GA IPPON SHIKA ARIMASEN.

足が一本しかありません。

"There is only one leg."

GAKKOO DE SHIKA NIPPONGO O HANASHIMASEN.

学校でしか日本語を話しません。

"I speak Japanese only at school."

25. DAKE (だけ)

a. Following nouns, particles, and the conclusive base of inflected words, DAKE means: 'only,' 'just,' 'alone,' 'at least.' (L-32)

NIPPONGO DAKE NARAIMASHITA.

日本語だけ習いました。

"I learned only Japanese."

ANATA NI DAKE HANASHIMASHOO.

あなたにだけ話しましょう。

"I'll tell it only to you."

KONO KODOMO WA OOKII DAKE DE NANI MO SHIRANAI.

この子供は大きいだけで、何も知らない。

"This child is just big and doesn't know anything."

ANO HITO WA IU DAKE DE NANI MO SHINAI.

あの人は言うだけで何もしない。

"He just talks and does nothing."

b. Following the non-polite past tense or present tense of verbs, DAKE DE means: "just by --- ing". (L-55)

OHANASHI O KIITA DAKE DE KI NI IRIMASHITA.

お話しを聞いただけで気に入りました。

"I am pleased with it just by listening to your talk."

MITA DAKE DE OBOEMASHITA.

見ただけでおぼえました。

"He remembered it just by watching."

c. Conclusive base of potential verbs plus DAKE means: "as much as", "as --- as". (L-62)

DEKIRU DAKE HAYAKU KAIMASU.

出来るだけ早く買います。

"I'll buy it as quickly as possible."

NOMERU DAKE NOMINASAI.

飲めるだけ飲みなさい。

"Drink as much as you can."

HATARAKERU DAKE HATARAKIMASU.

働けるだけ働きます。

"I'll work as much as I can."

d. DAKE ATTE (L-97)

Following the conclusive base of inflected words, and substantives, DAKE ATTE expresses the idea of: "as might be expected of ---".

SENSEI DAKE ATTE NIPPONGO GA JOOZU DESU.

先生だけあって日本語が上手です。

"As might be expected of a teacher, he is proficient in Japanese."

TAKAI DAKE ATTE TAIHEN II DESU.

高いだけあって大変いいです。

"As might be expected of an expensive item, it is very good."

YOKU BENKYOO SURU DAKE ATTE ANO SEITO WA YOKU DEKIRU.

よく勉強するだけあってあの生徒はよく出来る。

"As might be expected of his studying hard, that student does well."

26. BAKARI (ばかり)

a. Following nouns and particles, BAKARI means: "only", "just", "nothing but". (L-37)

ANO HITO WA GYUUNIKU BAKARI TABEMASU.

あの人は牛肉ばかり食べます。

"He eats only beef."

ANO HITO WA BENKYOO BAKARI SHITE IMASU.

あの人は勉強ばかりしています。

"He only studies (and does nothing else)."

ANO KO WA HAHA NO SOBA NI BAKARI IMASU.

あの子は母の側にばかり居ます。

"That child stays only by his mother."

b. Following words that express quantity, BAKARI means: "about". (L-37)

ENPITSU GA GOHON BAKARI ARIMASU.

鉛筆が五本ばかりあります。

"There are about five pencils."

OKANE GA SEN-EN BAKARI ARIMASU.

お金が千円ばかりあります。

"I have about a thousand yen."

c. TA-BAKARI (L-48)

Following the plain past tense (TA) of a verb, BAKARI gives the meaning of: "have just ---", "have just now or recently ---".

YUUHAN O TABETA BAKARI DESU.

夕飯を食べたばかりです。

"I have just eaten supper."

WATAKUSHI WA UCHI NI KAETTA BAKARI DESU.

私は家に帰ったばかりです。

"I have just come home."

d. BAKARI DE NAKU (L-48)

Following substantives and the conclusive base of verbs and adjectives, BAKARI DE NAKU expresses the meaning of: "not only --- but also ---".

NIHONGO BAKARI DE NAKU EIGO MO WAKARU.

日本語ばかりでなく英語もわかる。

"He understands not only Japanese but also English."

ANO HITO WA HANASU BAKARI DE NAKU YOMU KOTO MO DEKIRU.

あの人は話すばかりでなく読む事も出来る。

"He can not only speak but also read."

e. Following the conclusive base of verbs, BAKARI expresses the meaning of: "continue to do ---", "keep on doing ---". (L-119)

BUKKA WA AGARU BAKARI DESU.

物価は上るばかりです。

"Prices continue to rise."

GOYAKKAI NI NARU BAKARI DESU.

御やっかいになるばかりです。

"I keep on being a burden to you."

f. BAKARI followed by NI NATTE IRU means: "to be about ready to".

KONO TEGAMI WA DASU BAKARI NI NATTE IMASU.

この手紙は出すばかりになっています。

"This letter is about ready to be mailed."

g. BAKARI NI

BAKARI NI follows TO IWANU and means: "as if to say," "as if saying."

YAMADA-SAN WA DETE IKE TO IWANU BAKARI NI WATAKUSHI O MIMASHITA.

山田さんは 出て行けと言わぬばかりに 私を見ました。

"Mr. Yamada looked at me as if to say 'Get Out' to me."

h. BAKARI NI

BAKARI NI follows ARU and means: "only because."

HANAKO WA ONNA DE ARU BAKARI NI GUNJIN NI NAREMASEN.

花子は女であるばかりに軍人になれません。

"Hanako cannot become a soldier only because she is a woman."

27. TE WA (ては)

TE-form of verbs and i-adjectives plus WA forms a conditional if clause when the following main clause contains a negative predicate.
(Les-29, 34)

AME GA FUTTEWA IKU KOTO GA DEKIMASEN.

雨が降っては行く事が出来ません。

"If it rains, I cannot go."

SONNA NI TAKAKUTEWA KAU KOTO WA DEKIMASEN.

そんなに高くては買う事は出来ません。

"If it's that expensive, I can't buy it."

TATTEWA IKEMASEN.

立ってはいけません。

"If you stand up, it won't do" or "You must not stand."

YUKI GA FURANAKUTEWA SUKII WA DEKIMASEN.

雪が降らなくてはスキーは出来ません.

"If it doesn't snow, you can't ski."

Note: The combination of NAKU TEWA IKEMASEN forms an idiomatic expression meaning: "one must do ---," or "one should do ---."

IKANAKU TEWA IKEMASEN.

行かなくてはいけません.

"I must go."

MOTTO BENKYOO SHINAKU TEWA IKEMASEN.

もっと勉強しなくてはいけません。

"You should study more."

28. TOMO (とも)

Emphasis (L-53)

TOMO comes at the end of sentences and gives emphasis: 'of course,' 'indeed,' 'surely,' 'certainly.'

IKU TOMO

行くとも.

" Surely, I'm going."

TABERU TOMO. 食べるとも。

"Of course, I'll eat it."

SORE DE II DESU TOMO.

それでいいですとも。

"Certainly, that will do."

29. KOSO (こそ)

a. Emphatic

KOSO is an emphatic particle attached to substantives and means: "indeed," "the very," "for sure."

ANO HITO KOSO SHITTE IRU HAZU DESU.

あの人こそ知っているはずです。

"He, indeed, should know" or "He, of all persons, should know."

KONDO KOSO IKU.

今度こそ行く。

"I'll go this time for sure."

b. --BA KOSO (NARA KOSO) (L-77)

Following the conditional base plus BA, KOSO helps to indicate emphatically the reason or cause of a succeeding statement: "It is because (of this) that ---," "only because --- that."

TAKUSAN TABEREBA KOSO, OOKIKU NARU NO DESU.

沢山食べればこそ、大きくなるのです。

"It is because he eats a lot that he grows big."

ANO SEITO WA BENKYOO SUREBA KOSO, NIPPONGO GA JOOZU NI NARU NO DESU

あの生徒は勉強すればこそ、日本語が上手に
なるのです。

"It is because that student studies that he becomes good in Japanese."

NIPPON DE NARA KOSO, SOO IU KOTO GA DEKIRU NO DESU.

日本でならこそ、そう言う事が出来るのです.

"Only because it is in Japan that such a thing is possible."

30. MONO（もの）

a. The particle MONO occurs as a more familiar, informal equivalent of KARA "because", in sentences where the emphasis is on the reason or justification for an action which is contrary to expectation. It occurs more commonly, though not exclusively, in the speech of women. (L-65)

ARE O KAITAKATTA KEDO, YAMETA NO YO --- TAKAIN DESU MONO。

あれを買いたかったけど、やめたのよ---高いんですもの.

"I wanted to buy it, but I gave up the idea --- because it's expensive."

ICHIJIKAN MO ARUKU NO NARA, IKANAI WA --- TSUKARERU MONO.

一時間も歩くのなら、行かないわ ---つかれるもの.

"If it's a matter of walking for all of an hour, I am not going --- because I'll get tired.

b. MONO DESU or MON DESU (L-49)

Following the conclusive base of verbs and adjectives, MONO DESU (MON DESU) makes the statement emphatic: "indeed", "surely", "really".

OOKIKU NARU MONO DESU NE.

大きくなるものですね。

"It surely get big, doesn't it?"

HAYAI MONO DESU NE.

早いものですね。

"It surely is fast, isn't it?"

JOOZU NA MONO DESU NE.

上手なものですね。

"He surely is good, isn't he?"

c. MONO DESU or MON DESU (L-49)

Following the non-polite past tense of verbs, MONO DESU expresses an idea of: "I used to do such-and-such."

WAKAI TOKI NIWA YOKU BENKYOO SHITA MONO DESU.

若い時には よく勉強したものです。

"I used to study hard when I was young."

NATSU NIWA MAINICHI OYOIDA MONO DESU.

夏には毎日 泳いだものです。

"I used to swim everyday in the summer."

d. --MONO DESU YO (L-65)

Following the conclusive base of verbs, MONO DESU YO is used in an obligatory sense when addressing second persons and is best translated as, "You should do ---," "You had better do ---."

MOTTO BENKYOO SURU MONO DESU YO.

もっと勉強するものですよ。

"You should study more."

HAYAKU NERU MONO DESU YO.

早く寝るものですよ。

"You had better go to sleep early."

31. NAGARA (ながら)

a. Simultaneous Action (L-41)

Attached to the conjunctive (2nd) base of verbs, NAGARA indicates simultaneous action or state: "while".

HON O YOMINAGARA ARUKIMASU.

本を読みながら歩きます。

"I walk while reading a book."

ANO HITO WA KAKINAGARA HANASHITE IMASU.

あの人は書きながら話しています。

"He is talking while writing."

b. Opposition or Disagreement

Attached to the conjunctive (2nd) base of verbs, usually to that of TE IRU and the conclusive base of i-adjectives, NAGARA indicates opposition or disagreement: "although", "even if".

ANO HITO WA SHITTE I NAGARA HANASANAI.

あの人は知っていながら話さない。

"Although he knows, he does not speak."

ANO HITO WA CHIISAI NAGARA CHIKARA GA TSUYOI.

あの人は小さいながら力が強い。

"Although he is small, he is strong."

32. DEWA (では)

a. DEWA indicates the limits within which two or more things are compared: 'of,' 'between.' (L-17)

A TO B DEWA, A NO HOO GA OOKII.

A と B では、A の 方 が 大きい。

"Between A and B, A is larger."

A TO B TO C DEWA, A GA ICHIBAN OOKII.

A と B と C では、A が一番 大きい。

"Of A, B and C, A is the largest."

b. Following substantives, DEWA means: "if," "if it is," or "judging from ---." (L-34)

BYOOKI DEWA IKU KOTO GA DEKIMASEN.

病気では 行く事が 出来ません。

"If he is sick, he can't go."

KONNA TENKI DEWA KONBAN WA AME GA FURU DAROO.

こんな天気では 今晩は雨が降るだろう。

"Judging from this kind of weather, it probably will rain tonight."

33. TOKA (とか)

a. TOKA --- TOKA IU (L-53)

TOKA appears in the pattern "A TOKA B TOKA verb" where A and B represent (1) conclusive form of verbs, (2) nouns, (3) conclusive form of i-adjectives. It expresses "to do this or that, etc," "to do this, that, and other things."

ANO HITO WA KURU TOKA KONAI TOKA ITTE IMASU.

あの人は来るとか来ないとか言っています。

"He is saying that he is coming or he is not coming, etc."

KINOO WA SAKANA TOKA YASAI TOKA KATTA.

昨日は魚とか野菜とか買った。

"Yesterday I bought fish, vegetables, and other things."

ANO HITO WA NIPPONGO WA MUZUKASHII TOKA OMOSHIROKU NAI TOKA ITTE IMASU.

あの人は日本語はむずかしいとか面白くないとか言っています。

"He is saying that Japanese is difficult, or it is not interesting and so on."

b. TOKA (Hearsay) (Les-71)

TOKA is used at the end of sentences to mean : "I hear that --- ."

ASHITA WA AME GA FURU TOKA.

明日は雨が降るとか。

"I hear that it's going to rain tomorrow.

34. DANO --- DANO (だの--だの)

Following substantives, interrogative pronouns and the conclusive base of i-adjectives and verbs, both in affirmative and negative, DANO --- DANO expresses an idea of: 'such-and-such and so forth.'

KANJI DANO HIRAGANA DANO NARAWA NAKEREBA NARANAI.

漢字だのひらがなだの習わなければならない。

"We must learn Kanji and Hiragana and so forth."

ISOGASHII DANO ATAMA GA ITAI DANO ITTE KIMASEN DESHITA.

いそがしいだの 頭が いたいだの 言って
来ませんでした。

"He didn't come saying that he is busy and has a headache and so forth."

35. YARA --- YARA (やら---やら)

a. Following substantives, YARA --- YARA expresses the idea, 'such-and-such and so forth.' (Les 89, 90)

ENPITSU YARA HON YARA ARIMASU.

鉛筆やら 本やら あります。

"There are pencils and books and so forth."

YASAI YARA SAKANA YARA TABEMASU.

野菜やら 魚やら 食べます。

"I eat vegetables and fish and so forth."

b. YARA --- YARA WAKARANAI (Les 90)

Following substantives, conclusive base of verbs and i-adjectives (most commonly followed by NO), ---YARA---YARA WAKARANAI expresses the meaning of "I don't know whether --- or ---."

ANO HITO WA OTOKO YARA ONNA YARA WAKARANAI.

あの人は 男やら 女やら わからない。

"I can't tell whether that person is a male or a female."

ANO HITO WA IKU NO YARA IKANAI NO YARA WAKARANAI.

あの人は 行くのやら 行かないのやら わからない。

"I don't know whether he is going or not."

BYOONIN WA II YARA WARUI YARA KIKIMASENDESHITA.

病人はいいやら悪いやら聞きませんでした。

"I didn't hear whether the patient is well or poor."

36. NARI --- NARI (なり--なり)

NARI is used after each of two or more nouns, phrases, or clauses and suggests that one of the nouns, phrases, or clauses should be chosen: 'Whether --- or,' 'either --- or.'

RINGO NARI MIKAN NARI TABEMASHOO.

りんごなり みかんなり食べましょう。

"Let's eat either apples or oranges."

DERU NARI HAIRU NARI NAN TOKA SHITE KUDASAI.

出るなり はいるなり なんとかしてください。

"Either get out or get in; please do something."

37. KAI (かい)

Interrogative Particle (Les 67)

KAI is an interrogative sentence particle used by men in informal speech as a more conversational, less abrupt equivalent of KA. It follows plain, non-past and past forms of verbs and i-adjectives and nouns.

KIMI, KORE O TABERU KAI.

君、これを食べるかい。

"Will you eat this?"

NIPPONGO O BENKYOO SHITA KAI.

日本語を勉強したかい。

"Did you study Japanese?"

NIHONGO WA MUZUKASHII KAI.

日本語はむずかしいかい。

"Is Japanese difficult?"

SOO KAI

そうかい。

"Is that so?"

38. ZE (ぜ)

Interjectional particle used by men. ZE comes at the end of sentences and gives the meaning of: 'I tell you,' 'I assure you.'

ASHITA WA AME GA FURU ZE.

明日は雨が降るぜ。

"It's going to rain tomorrow, I tell you."

SORE WA ABUNAI ZE.

それはあぶないぜ。

"That's dangerous, I tell you."

39. NA (な)

Prohibition

Following the conclusive base of verbs, NA expresses prohibition or a negative imperative.

EIGO DE HANASU NA.

英語で話すな。

"Don't speak in English."

SOTO O MIRU NA.

外を見るな.

"Don't look outside."

SONNA KOTO O SURU NA.

そんな事をするな。

"Don't do such a thing."

GAKKOO E KURU NA.

学校へ来るな。

"Don't come to school."

40. SA (さ)

Interjectional particle used by both men and women. SA comes at the end of sentences and gives the meaning of: 'indeed,' 'I assure you,' 'I say,' etc. (Les 100)

ANO HITO MO IKU SA.

あの人も行くさ.

"He'll go, too, I assure you."

SAKANA MO SUKI SA.

魚も好きさ。

"I like fish, too, indeed."

41. NE (ね)

a. Disjunctive Question (Les 9)

Placed at the end of a sentence, NE indicates disjunctive questions such as: 'isn't it,' 'aren't you.'

KYOO WA ATSUI DESU NE.
今日は暑いね。
"It's hot today, isn't it?

ANATA WA SEITO DESU NE.
あなたは生徒ですね。
"You are a student, aren't you?"

b. NE is interpolated freely after phrases throughout sentences, especially in the speech of women to give pause or hesitation.
(Les 69)

WATAKUSHI WA NE, ATARASHII JIDOOSHA O KAOO TO OMOTTE NE, HITORI DE KINOO SAN FURANSHISUKO E ITTA NO.
私はね、新しい自動車を買おうと思ってね、
一人で昨日サンフランシスコへ行ったの。
"Hoping to buy a new car, I went to San Francisco all by myself yesterday."

42. NA (な) or NAA (なあ)

a. NA comes at the end of interrogative sentences and means: 'I wonder'

ANO HITO WA ITSU KURU NO KA NA.
あの人はいつ来るのかな。
"I wonder when he is coming."

b. Following the conclusive base of inflected words, NA gives interjectional meaning: 'certainly' or 'isn't it'? (L-67)

Note: NA is used in men's speech and is less polite than NE which is used by both men and women.

KORE WA II HON DESU NA.

これはいい本ですな。

"This certainly is a good book."

KYOO WA ATSUI NA.

今日は暑いな。

"It certainly is hot today."

ANO SEITO WA YOKU BENKYOO SURU NA.

あの生徒はよく勉強するな。

"That student certainly studies hard."

c. II NAA

Following the conditional statement, -- TO II NAA, -- BA II NAA, --- NARA II NAA means "I wish (that) ---".

OKANE GA AREBA II (GA) NAA.

お金があればいい(が)なあ。

"I wish I had money."

KYOO GA NICHIYOO NARA II (GA) NAA.

今日が日曜ならいい(が)なあ。

"I wish it were Sunday today."

ANO HITO GA KURU TO II (GA) NAA.

あの人が来るといい(が)なあ。

"I wish he would come."

43. WA (わ)

Interjectional particle used by women. WA comes at the end of sentences and gives the emphatic meaning: 'indeed.' Sometimes WA is still followed by NE. (Les 55)

WATASHI MO IKU WA.

わたしも行くわ。

"I'll go, too."

KONO SAKANA WA OISHII WA.

この魚はおいしいわ。

"This fish tastes good, indeed."

TAKAI WA NE.

高いわね。

"Isn't it expensive?"

SOO DA WA.

そうだわ。

"That's right."

44. DA (だ)

Interjectional particle

In informal questions containing interrogative pronouns like NANI, DARE, DOKO, ITSU, and so forth, DA occurs in men's speech in sentence-final position as an abrupt question. It follows

NO or N form of verbs and at times it immediately follows question words. (L 67)

KORE WA NAN DA.

これは何だ。

"What is this?"

KIMI WA DARE DA.

君はだれだ。

"Who are you?"

KIMI WA DOKO E IKUN DA.

君はどこへ行くんだ。

"Where are you going?"

NANI O TABERUN DA.

何を食べるんだ。

"What are you going to eat?"

45. YO (よ)

Particle of emphasis (Les 28)

YO is a particle of emphasis, meaning that the sentence which contains it is being stated with assurance. YO is used by both men and women talking to inferiors.

SOO DESU YO.

そうですよ.

"That's (absolutely) right."

OISHII DESU YO.

おいしいですよ。

"It (surely) is delicious."

KORE WA KIMI NO DA YO.

これは 君の だよ.

"This is yours (for sure)."

ASHITA MATA KURU YO.

明日 また 来るよ.

"I'll come again tomorrow."

46. ZO (ぞ)

ZO is an interjectional particle used by men.

ASHITA MO SAMUKU NARU ZO.

明日も 寒くなるぞ.

"It's going to be cold tomorrow, too."

MATA KITA ZO.

また 来たぞ。

"Here he comes again!"

VERBS

I. Classification of verbs:

1. Irregular Verbs:

A. KURU (来る) to come

B. SURU (する) to do

--includes all verbs that have SURU endings, like BENKYOO-SURU, SANPO-SURU, etc.

2. Semi-Regular Verbs (Vowel Verbs):

The conclusive stems (dictionary form) of all semi-regular verbs end in -IRU or -ERU. But all verbs ending in -IRU or -ERU are not necessarily semi-regular verbs. The following verbs are some of the exceptions. They are regular verbs even though the endings are either -IRU or -ERU.

HAIRU	(はいる)	to enter
HASHIRU	(はしる)	to run
IRU	(いる)	to need
KAERU	(帰る)	to return
KIRU	(切る)	to cut
SHIRU	(知る)	to know
MAIRU	(まいる)	to go; to come

3. Regular Verbs (Consonant Verbs):

All verbs not ending in -IRU or -ERU except 2 irregular verbs (KURU, SURU) and those mentioned in (2) above are regular. All verbs whose conclusive stems (dictionary forms) ending in く (KU), す (SU), つ (TSU), ぬ (NU), む (MU), る (RU)(aru, uru, oru), う (U), ぐ (GU), and ぶ (BU) are regular verbs. There are 9 groups of regular verbs -- KA, SA, TA, NA, MA, RA, WA, GA, and BA column verbs.

1. KAKU (書く) to write -----KA column verb
2. TASU (たす) to add -------SA column verb
3. TATSU (立つ) to stand -----TA column verb
4. SHINU (しぬ) to die -------NA column verb
5. YOMU (読む) to read ------MA column verb
6. TORU (取る) to take ------RA column verb
7. KAU (買う) to buy -------WA column verb
8. NUGU (ぬぐ) to take off --GA column verb
9. TOBU (とぶ) to fly -------BA column verb

II. Inflection of Verbs:

Japanese verbs are inflected according to certain uses and every verb has 7 uses (bases) to which are joined the different auxiliary verb suffixes which change the voice, mode, tense, degree of politeness, etc., of the verb. The 7 bases are:

I. Negative Base
II. Conjunctive Base
III. Conclusive & Attributive Base (Dictionary Form)
IV. Conditional Base
V. Conjectural Base
VI. TE-form Base (Conjunctive Base plus て)
VII. Abrupt Command Base

1. Irregular Verbs:

KURU (来る) to come

		Base		Addition
I.	Negative Base	こ	+	ない
II.	Conjunctive Base	き	+	ます
III.	Conclusive & Attributive Base (Dictionary Form)	くる		(ことができます)
IV.	Conditional Base	くれ	+	ば
V.	Conjectural Base	こ	+	よう
VI.	TE-form Base	き	+	て
VII.	Abrupt Command Base	こい		

SURU (する) to do

I.	さ + れる せ + ん し + ない	can do ---, to be done does not do --- does not do ---
II.	し + ます	does ---, will do ---
III.	する (ことができます)	(can) do (es) -------
IV.	すれ + ば	if one does -----
V.	し + よう	let's do ---, probably do ---
VI.	し + て	does --- and
VII.	しろ せよ	Do -- (command)

2. Semi-Regular Verbs: (4 examples)

TABERU (たべる) to eat

I.	食べ + ない(ん)	doesn't eat
II.	食べ + ます	one eats
III.	食べる (ことができます)	one (can) eat(s)
IV.	食べれ + ば	if one eats
V.	食べ + よう	let's eat; probably eat
VI.	食べ + て	eat and ---
VII.	食べよ ろ	Eat (command)

NERU (ねる) to sleep

I.	ね + ない (ん)	doesn't sleep
II.	ね + ます	one sleeps
III.	ねる (ことができます)	one (can) sleep (s)
IV.	ねれ + ば	if one sleeps
V.	ね + よう	let's sleep; probably sleep
VI.	ね + て	sleep and
VII.	ねよ ろ	Sleep (command)

OKIRU (おきる) to get up

I.	おき + ない(ん)	doesn't get up
II.	おき + ます	one gets up
III.	おきる (ことができます)	one (can) get(s) up
IV.	おきれ + ば	if one gets up
V.	おき + よう	let's get up; probably get up
VI.	おき + て	get up and ---
VII.	おきよ ろ	Get up (command)

MIRU (見る) to see

I.	見 + ない(ん)	dosn't see
II.	見 + ます	one sees
III.	見る (ことができます)	one (can) see(s)
IV.	見れ + ば	if one sees
V.	見 + よう	let's see; probably see
VI.	見 + て	see and
VII.	見よ ろ	See (command)

3. **Regular Verbs:**

YOMU (読む) to read -- **MA column verb**

I.	読ま + ない(ん)	doesn't read
II.	読み + ます	one reads
III.	読む (ことができます)	one (can) read(s)
IV.	読め + ば	if one reads
V.	読も + う	Let's read; probably read
VI.	読み*(ん) + て(で)	read and ---
VII.	読め	Read (command)

* Euphonic Change (from 読みて to 読んで)

Inflection Chart, Regular Verbs:
(Base I to V follow the order of syllables in the A, I, U, E, O chart. Base VII is the same as Base IV.)

Base Endings Verbs	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
1. KAKU (to write)	-ka+	-ki(+)	-ku(+)	-ke+	-ko+	-ite(+)	-ke
2. TASU (to add)	-sa+	-shi(+)	-su(+)	-se+	-so+	-shite*	-se
3. TATSU (to stand)	-ta+	-chi(+)	-tsu(+)	-te+	-to+	-tte(+)	-te
4. SHINU (to die)	-na+	-ni(+)	-nu(+)	-ne+	-no+	-nde(+)	-ne
5. YOMU (to read)	-ma+	-mi(+)	-mu(+)	-me+	-mo+	-nde(+)	-me
6. TORU (to take)	-ra+	-ri(+)	-ru(+)	-re+	-ro+	-tte(+)	-re
7. KAU (to buy)	-wa+	-i(+)	-u(+)	-e+	-o+	-tte(+)	-e
8. NUGU (to take off)	-ga+	-gi(+)	-gu(+)	-ge+	-go+	-ide(+)	-ge
9. TOBU (to fly)	-ba+	-bi(+)	-bu(+)	-be+	-bo+	-nde(+)	-be

(*)--No Euphonic Change
(+)--Sometimes followed by a word or a phrase and at times not.
(+) --Always followed by a word or a phrase.

III. Euphonic Changes (Phonetic changes before TE-form)

Regular verbs undergo phonetic changes except SA column verbs when followed by TE, TA, TARI, or TARA. The following table shows how the conjunctive base of the various groups of regular verbs undergo phonetic changes:

	Dictionary Form (Conclusive Base)	Base II (Conjunctive Base)	TE-form Base
1.	KAKU (to write)	kaki-masu	kai-te
2.	NUGU (to take off)	nugi-masu	nui-de
3.	SHINU (to die)	shini-masu	shin-de
4.	YOMU (to read)	yomi-masu	yon-de
5.	TOBU (to fly)	tobi-masu	ton-de
6.	MOTSU (to hold)	mochi-masu	motte
7.	TORU (to take)	tori-masu	totte
8.	KAU (to buy)	kai-masu	katte
9.	IKU (to go)	iki-masu	itte

Basic Rules for Euphonic Changes:

When て, た, たり, or たら follow the conjunctive base of verbs:

KA column verbs:
Conjunctive base ending き changes into い. No. 9 in above phonetic changes chart is an exception.

GA column verbs:
Conjunctive base ending ぎ changes into い, and at the same time て, た, たり, or たら change into で, だ, だり, or だら.

NA column verbs
BA column verbs
MA column verbs ;
Conjunctive base endings に, び, み change into ん,

and at the same time て, た, たり, or たら change into で, だ, だり, or だら.

TA column verbs
WA column verbs
RA column verbs :
Conjunctive base endings ち い り change into small っ (t)*

*small っ (t) is an Assimilated Sound
(doubled consonants)

Note:

Although the following honorific verbs are regular verbs, since they have a peculiar inflection, they are treated separately here, namely KUDASARU (to give), NASARU (to do), OSSHARU (to say), IRASSHARU (to be, to go, to come).

	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
KUDASARU	-ra+	-ri(-imasu)	-ru(+)	-re+	-ro+	-tte(+)	-i
NASARU	-ra+	-ri (-imasu)	-ru(+)	-re+	-ro+	-tte(+)	-i
OSSHARU	-ra+	-ri(-imasu)	-ru(+)	-re+	-ro+	-tte(+)	-i
IRASSHARU	-ra+	-ri(-imasu)	-ru(+)	-re+	-ro+	-tte(+)	-i

IV. Usage of Verb Bases introduced in Basic Course

The various usages of verb bases introduced in Basic Course are presented here as applied to the regular verb KAKU. These various usages, which include combinations of particles, verbs, and phrases, also apply to semi-regular and irregular verbs as well, except in Base IV (Conditional) and Base V (Conjectural).

KAKU (書 く) to write

1. 書か	ない	(L. 24)	doesn't write
	ない人	(L. 27)	person who doesn't write
	ないからです。	(L.24)	because one doesn't write
	ないでしょう。	(L.27)	probably one doesn't write
	ないでしょうか。	(L. 27)	I wonder if one doesn't write.
	ないかね。	(L.98)	Won't you write?
	ないほうがいいです。	(L 29)	It's better not to write.
	ないで	(L. 36)	without writing
	ないでください。	(L. 36)	Please don't write.
	ないかもしれません。	(L. 38)	One might not write.
	ないわけにはいきません。	(L. 51)	One can't help but write.
	ないうちに	(L. 69)	before one writes
	ないかぎり	(L. 88)	as long as one doesn't write
	なく		
	なくては	(L. 29)	if one doesn't write
	なくてはだめです。	(L. 29)	One should write.
	なくてはいけません。	(L. 29)	One should (must) write.
	なくてはなりません。	(L. 29)	One should (must) write.
	なくてもいいです。	(L. 29)	One doesn't have to write.
	なくったっていい。	(L. 29)	One doesn't have to write.
	なかった。	(L. 32)	One didn't write.
	なければなりません。	(L. 31)	One must write.
	なければいけません。	(L. 31)	One must write.
	なくてすんだ。	(L. 117)	didn't have to write.

書か	れる		
	れました。	(L. 46)	one was able to write; -- was written
	れません。	(L. 49)	one can't write.
	せる		
	せます。	(L. 45)	make one write.
	せてやります。	(L. 45)	I'll make one write.
	せていただきます。	(L. 56)	With your permission, I'll write.
	せられるのは	(L. 47)	To be made to write is ---
	されました。	(L. 63)	I was made to write.
	ずに	(L. 42)	without writing
	ねばなりません。	(L. 48)	one must write.
2. 書き	ます	(L. 10)	one writes
	ますね。	(L. 8)	one writes, doesn't he?
	ました。	(L. 13)	one wrote.
	ましょう。	(L. 27)	one probably writes; let's write.
	ましょうか。	(L. 27)	Shall we (I) write?
	ません。	(L. 14)	one doesn't write.
	ませんでした。	(L. 14)	one didn't write.
	ませんか。	(L. 27)	Doesn't one write? Won't you write? Shall we write?
	なさい	(L. 13)	(Please) write.

書き	たい		
	たいです。	(L.29)	I wish to write,
	たがる。	(L.48)	one wishes to write,
	たいとおもいます。	(L. 41)	hope to write.
	たくてたまりません,	(L. 118)	I want to write so much that I can't stand.
	たかったんです。	(L. 39)	wanted to write.
	かた	(L. 22)	how to write
	かねる,	(L. 73)	one won't be able to write,
	かえる,	(L. 33)	rewrite
	はじめる。	(L. 33)	begin to write.
	おわる,	(L. 33)	finish writing.
	ながら	(L. 41)	while writing
	に行きます。	(L. 27)	goes to write.
	にくいです.	(L. 45)	difficult to write.
	やすいです.	(L. 45)	easy to write.
	すぎます.	(L. 60)	write excessively.
お書き	になります.	(L. 54)	one writes.(honorific).
	ですか。	(L. 53)	does one write.(honorific)
	でしょう。	(L. 51)	one probably writes.(honorific)
	ください。	(L. 51)	please write.(honorific)
	いたします.	(L. 51)	I'll write.(humble)
	なさい。	(L. 13)	write, please.

3. 書く	と	(L. 18)	if one writes
	とすぐ	(L. 28)	as soon as one writes
	ときは	(L. 27)	when (at the time when) one writes
	ときには	(L. 27)	when one writes
	とおもいます。	(L. 41)	I think one writes.
	と言いました。	(L. 22)	One said that he'll write.
	となると	(L. 101)	when it comes to writing
	とはかぎらない。	(L. 94)	not necessarily writes.
	と見えて	(L. 69)	It seems one writes,
	のは	(L. 29)	to write -- is
	のに	(L. 32)	to write (purpose)
	のです	(L. 25)	one writes (emphatic)
	のなら	(L. 28)	if one writes
	のに	(L. 50)	although one writes
	ことができます。	(L. 20)	One can write.
	ことがあります。	(L. 33)	There are times when one writes.
	ことにしました。	(L. 42)	One decided to write.
	ことになりました。	(L. 50)	It has been decided that one writes.
	ところです。	(L. 39)	about to write.
	らしいです。	(L. 37)	It seems one writes.
	つもりです。	(L. 42)	I intend to write.
	はずです。	(L. 42)	One is supposed to write.
	そうです。	(L. 31)	I hear one writes.

書く	やいなや	(L. 76)	as soon as one writes
	よりほかはない	(L. 46)	There is no choice but write.
	ばかりでなく	(L. 48)	not only to write
	ほうがいいです。	(L. 29)	It's better to write.
	だろう。	(L. 49)	One probably writes.
	かい。	(L. 67)	Are you going to write?
	かもしれない。	(L. 38)	One might write.
	から	(L. 20)	because one writes
	かどうか	(L. 37)	whether one writes or not
	かしら。	(L. 89)	I wonder if one writes.
	んだ。	(L. 67)	Are you going to write?
	ものですか。	(L. 45)	One won't write.
	まい。	(L. 50)	I won't write; I probably won't write.
	ようにします。	(L. 62)	I'll try to write.
	ようです。	(L. 40)	It seems one writes.
	ようになります。	(L. 43)	It becomes such that one writes.
	ように言います。	(L. 44)	One tells others to write.
	でしょう。	(L. 27)	One probably writes.
	ものですね。	(L. 49)	One surely writes.
	わけにはいきません。	(L. 51)	One can't very well write.
	ごとに	(L. 64)	Every time one writes.
4. 書け	ば	(L. 30)	if one writes
	ばいい。	(L. 62)	You ought to write.
	ばよかった。	(L. 49)	I should have written.

書け	ばこそ	(L. 77)	just because one writes
おきれ	ば	(L. 30)	if one gets up
(Semi-Reg.) (-IRU)	ばよかった。	(L. 49)	I should have gotten up.
食べれ	ば	(L. 30)	if one eats
(Semi-Reg.) (-ERU)	ばよかった。	(L. 49)	I should have eaten.
くれ	ば	(L. 30)	if one comes
(Irreg.)	ばよかった。	(L. 49)	I should have come.
すれ (Irreg.)	ば	(L. 30)	if one does
	ばよかった。	(L. 49)	I should have done it.
5. 書こ	$\boxed{\text{う}}$	(L. 43)	Let's write; probably write
	うとおもいました。	(L. 43)	I thought of writing.
	うとすると	(L. 58)	if I try to write
おき	$\boxed{\text{よう}}$	(L. 43)	Let's get up; probably get up
	ようとおもいました。	(L. 43)	I thought of going to get up; I thought that I would get up.
	ようとすると	(L. 58)	if I try to get up

食べ | よう (L. 43) Let's eat; probably eat

ようとおもいました。(L. 43) I thought of going to eat; I thought that I would eat.

ようとすると (L. 58) if I try to eat

こ | よう (L. 43) Let's come; probably come

ようとおもいました。(L. 43) I thought of coming; I thought that I would come.

ようとすると (L. 58) if I try to come

し | よう (L. 43) Let's do; probably do

ようとおもいました。(L. 43) I thought of going to do; I thought that I would do.

ようとすると (L. 58) if I try to do

6. 書い | て

ています。 (L. 22) one is writing.

ている人 (L. 23) one who is writing

ているところです。(L. 39) one is (in the midst of) writing.

てみます。 (L. 26) I'll write and see.

てあります。 (L. 32) -- is written.

てください。(L. 22) Please write.

てごらんなさい。(L. 26) Write and see.

書い

てから	(L. 23)	after one writes
ても	(L. 29)	even if one writes
てもいいです。	(L. 29)	One may write.
ては	(L. 34)	if one writes
てはいけません。	(L. 23)	One should not write.
てしまう。	(L. 44)	finish writing.
てくれた。	(L. 36)	One wrote for me.
てあげます。	(L. 35)	One writes for somebody.
てやります。	(L. 35)	One writes for somebody.
ておきます。	(L. 41)	One writes for future.
てよかった。	(L. 65)	I was glad I wrote.
てよいかわかりません。	(L. 68)	I don't know (what) to write.
てくれないか。	(L. 83)	Won't you please write for me?
てもらいます。	(L. 35)	One has others write.

た

た本	(L. 25)	book that one wrote
たのです。	(L. 25)	one wrote.(emphasis)
たので	(L. 38)	because one wrote
たことがあります。	(L. 37)	one has written.
たことはありません。	(L. 37)	one has never written.

書い	たそうです。	(L. 31)	I hear one wrote.
	たようです。	(L. 40)	It seems one has written.
	たところです。	(L. 39)	just have finished writing.
	たものです。	(L. 49)	One used to write.
	たり---たりします。	(L. 28)	One does writing and --- among others.
	たら	(L. 34)	if I had written
	たらよかった。	(49)	I should have written.
	たらどうだ。	(82)	How about writing?

ADJECTIVES

I. Definition of True Adjectives

True adjectives have the characteristic of ending in i, the HIRAGANA い.

The dictionary form (conclusive form) of true adjectives end in ai, ii, ui, or oi. No true adjectives end in ei.

E. g.,

Akai	(あかい)	'red'
Ookii	(おおきい)	'large'
Atarashii	(あたらしい)	'new'
Furui	(ふるい)	'old'
Shiroi	(しろい)	'white'

There are exceptions to this. Certain true adjectives may have special alternative endings when used as noun modifiers.

E.g.,

Ookii hako----------Ookina hako 'large box'

Chiisai hako--------Chiisana hako 'small box'

Atatakai hi---------Atatakana hi 'warm day'

In addition to their role of describing objects, adjectives in Japanese function as complete predicates containing in their basic meaning the notion of 'to be.'

E.g.,

Akai hon	(あかい ほん)	red book
Furui kutsu	(ふるい くつ)	old shoe

Ano hon wa akai (desu). あの 本 は あかい (です)。

"That book is red."

Ano kutsu wa furui (desu). あの くつ は ふるい (です)。

"That shoe is old."

II. Inflection of True Adjectives

All true adjectives have uniform inflection as follows:

WARUI (わるい) 'bad'

		Stem	Base	Suffix	
I.	Conjectural	(わる) (WARU)	かろ KARO	う O	" -- is probably bad."
II.	Past	(わる) (WARU)	かっ KAT	た TA	"-- was bad."
III.	Conclusive-Attributive	(わる) (WARU)	い I	(です) (desu)	"-- is bad."
		(わる) (WARU)	い I	本 hon	"bad book."
IV.	Conditional	(わる) (WARU)	けれ KERE	ば BA	"If -- is bad."

V. Conjunctive Adverbial

(わる) (WARU)	く KU	はありません。 wa arimasen. "-- is not bad."
(わる) (WARU)	く KU	なります。 narimasu. "-- becomes bad."

VI. Second Conjunctive

(わる) (WARU)	う U	ございます。 gozaimasu. "-- is bad."

Note: There is no imperative base.

E. g.,

I. Ano hako wa WARUKAROO. "That box is probably bad."

II. Ano hako wa WARUKATTA. "That box was bad."

III. Ano hako wa WARUI (desu). "That box is bad."

Are wa WARUI hako desu. "That is a bad box."

IV. Ano hako ga WARUKEREBA,-- "If that box is bad,--."

V. Ano hako wa WARUKU wa arimasen. "That box is not bad."

Ano hako wa WARUKU narimasu. "That box becomes bad."

VI. Ano hako wa WARUU gozaimasu. "That box is bad."

I. Conjectural Base:

1. The conjectural base is followed by the auxiliary う (o) to express the conjectural or probable future. Note: the auxiliary う is to show long sounds and is pronounced as (o).

E. g.,

Akakaroo (あかかろう) "probably red"

Samukaroo (さむかろう) "probably cold"

2. --KAROO (かろう) is often followed by the particle TO (と) and a verb of thinking, supposing, or surmising.

E. g.,

Akakaroo to omoimasu. "I think it is red."

II. Past Base:

1. The past base is followed by TA (た) to form the past tense.

E. g.,

Akakatta (あかかった) "It was red."

Samukatta (さむかった) "It was cold."

Note: Akai deshita (あかいでした), Samui deshita (さむいでした) to show the past tense should not be used.

2. The past base is followed by TARI (たり) to form the alternative or distributive.

E.g.,

a. Atsukattari, samukattari shimasu

(あつかったり、さむかったりします。)

"Sometimes it's hot and sometimes it's cold."

b. Kotoba ga ookattari, sukunakattari shimasu.

(ことばがおおかったり、すくなかったりします。)

"Sometimes there are many words and sometimes few words."

Note: To express the "TARI" form, take "--KATTARI" and replace the final "い" of true adjectives.

III. Conclusive-Attributive Base:

1. The Conclusive-Attributive base is used at the end of sentences. Thus used, true adjectives incorporate within themselves the sense of "to be"; therefore, "Hon wa akai," means "the book is red." But this use of the adjectives by itself is too abrupt for ordinary polite speech, so DESU is added.

E.g.,

Kono hon wa akai desu. "This book is red."

Kono hon wa akain desu. "This book is red."

2. The Conclusive-Attributive base is used when adjectives precede nouns to modify them.

E.g.,

Kore wa ookii hako desu. "This is a large box."

IV. Conditional Base:

1. The Conditional base is followed by BA (ば) and expresses the idea "If -----."

E.g.,

Furukereba tabemasen. (ふるければたべません。)

"If it's old, I don't eat."

2. Idiomatic usages of the conditional base.

a. Samukereba samui hodo iidesu.

さむければ さむいほど いいです.

"The colder it is, the better it is."

b. Ookikereba ookii hodo iidesu.

おおきければ おおきい ほど いいです.

"The larger it is, the better it is."

c. Hon mo nakereba enpitsu mo nai.

本も なければ えんぴつ も ない.

"There are neither books nor pencils."

V. Conjunctive Adverbial Base:

1. The Conjunctive Adverbial base is the form taken by the true adjectives at the end of non-final clauses in compound sentences.

E.g.,

Nippongo wa muzukashiku, Eigo wa yasashii desu.

にっぽんごは むずかしく、 えいごは やさしい です.

"Japanese is difficult and English is easy."

2. The Conjunctive Adverbial base is followed by TE (て) to make the TE form.

E. g.,

Kono enpitsu wa nagakute, ano enpitsu wa mijikai desu.
この えんぴつは 長くて、あの えんぴつは
短いです.
"This pencil is long and that pencil is short."

Atarashikute ookii hon.
あたらしくて 大きい本
"A new and large book"

3. The Conjunctive Adverbial base is used when adjectives are followed by such intransitive verbs as MIERU (to appear, look) and NARU (to become).

E.g.,

yoku miemasu (よく 見えます.)

"appears well, can be seen well, or I can see well."

yoku narimasu (よく なります.)

"become good"

4. The Conjunctive Adverbial base has adverbial function.

E.g.,

yoku wakarimasu (よく わかります.)

"understand well"

5. The Conjunctive Adverbial base precedes the negative.

E.g.,

yoku arimasen (よくありません。)

" --- is not good."

The postposition 'WA' or 'MO' can be inserted between the 'KU' and the negative.

E.g.,

yoku wa nai (よくはない。)

yoku mo nai (よくもない。)

yoku wa arimasen (よくはありません。)

yoku mo arimasen (よくもありません。)

VI. Second Conjunctive Base:

1. The Second Conjunctive base is the form taken by true adjectives when followed by the honorific verb 'Gozaimasu,' 'to be.'

E.g.,

Kono hon wa akoo gozaimasu.

この本はあこうございます。

"This book is red."

Enpitsu wa yasuu gozaimasu.

えんぴつはやすうございます。

"Pencils are cheap."

The base ends in (oo) when the conclusive base ends in ai or oi; (uu) when the conclusive base ends in ui or ii.

E.g.,

akai	(あかい)	akoo + gozaimasu
nagai	(ながい)	nagoo + gozaimasu
shiroi	(しろい)	shiroo + gozaimasu
kuroi	(くろい)	kuroo + gozaimasu
furui	(ふるい)	furuu + gozaimasu
yasui	(やすい)	yasuu + gozaimasu
suzushii	(すずしい)	suzushuu + gozaimasu
atarashii	(あたらしい)	atarashuu + gozaimasu

III. True Adjectives Used as Nouns:

1. By changing い to さ (or み), some true adjectives are changed to nouns.

さ usually indicates degree.
み usually indicates abstraction.

E.g.,

Adj.	Noun (さ)	Noun(み)
Nagai 'long'	Nagasa 'length'	______
Ookii 'large'	Ookisa 'size'	______
Hiroi 'wide'	Hirosa 'size'	______
Akarui 'light'	______	Akarumi 'light'
Omoi 'heavy'	Omosa 'weight'	Omomi 'weight' 'importance'
Marui 'round'	______	Marumi 'roundness'
Atsui 'thick'	Atsusa 'thickness'	Atsumi 'thickness'
Tsuyoi 'strong'	Tsuyosa 'strength'	Tsuyomi 'strong pt.'

2. There are a few true adjectives which assume the function of a noun by the replacement of the final い by く.

E.g.,

Adj.	Noun	Meaning
Tooi	Tooku	far distance
Chikai	Chikaku	vicinity
Ooi	Ooku	great number

These adjectives are seldom used in their true adjective forms to modify nouns.

E.g.,

Seldom if ever	Common
Tooi yama	Tooku no yama
Chikai machi	Chikaku no machi
Ooi mono	Ooku no mono

3. There are a few true adjectives which assume the function of nouns by dropping い.

E. g.,

Adj.	Noun	Meaning
Akai	Aka	red color
Shiroi	Shiro	white
Kuroi	Kuro	black
Aoi	Ao	blue
Kiiroi	Kiiro	yellow

IV. Usages of True Adjective Bases Introduced in the Basic Course

Various usages of true adjective bases introduced in the Basic Course are presented here as applied to the adjective WARUI (わるい) "bad."

Stem	Base	Auxiliaries	
I. (わる)	かろ	うとおもいます。	I think it's bad.
II. (わる)	かっ	たので	because it was bad
		たそうですね。	I hear it was bad, wasn't that so?
		たとおもいました。	I thought it was bad.
III. (わる)	い	本	bad book
		ときは	when it is bad
		ことです。	it's a bad thing.
		ことがあります。	at times it is bad.
		の	bad one
		のです。	it is bad.(emphatic)
		です。	it is bad.
		でした。	it was bad.
		でしょう。	it probably is bad.
		ですね。	it's bad, isn't it?
		んです。	it is bad.
		ようです。	it seems bad.
		らしいです。	it seems to be bad.
		とおもいます。	I think it is bad.
		けれども	although it is bad

Stem	Base	Auxiliaries	
III. (わる)	い	からです。	because it is bad.
		し	it is bad and further --
		か。	is it bad?
		か ごぞんじでしょう。	you probably know that it is bad. you know which is bad? you know that it is bad, don't you?
		では ございませんか。	it is bad, isn't it?
IV. (わる)	けれ	ば	if it is bad
V. (わる)	く	は ありません。	it is not bad.
		ありません。	it is not bad.
		て	it is bad and ---
		ても	even if it is bad
		も---も ありません。	it is neither bad nor --
		なります。	it becomes bad.
		なると	if it becomes bad
		ならないでしょう。	it probably will not become bad.
		ならないでしょうか。	I wonder if it will not become bad.
		なってから	after it becomes bad
		なかったそうです。	I hear it wasn't bad.
		なければ	if it is not bad; unless it is bad

	Stem	Base	Auxiliaries	
VI.	(わる)	う	ございます。	That's bad.

V. Usage of Inflected Suffixes with True Adjective Inflection:

NAI (ない), the negative inflected suffix, TAI (たい), the desiderative, and RASHII (らしい), the conjectural are treated here for the reason that their inflection is similar to that of true adjectives.

1. NAI (ない)

Grammatically speaking NAI (ない) is an inflected suffix or an adjective, depending upon its usage in a sentence. But for all practical purposes, the inflections are exactly the same.

NAI (ない)

	Stem	Base	Auxiliaries	
I. Conjectural	(な)	かろ	う	
	(NA)	KARO	O	"probably not --"
II. Past	(な)	かっ	た	
	(NA)	KAT	TA	"did not ---" "there wasn't --"
III. Conclusive-Attributive	(な)	い		
	(NA)	I		"one doesn't --" "there isn't ---"
IV. Conditional	(な)	けれ	ば	
	(NA)	KERE	BA	"If one doesn't --" "If there isn't --"

	Stem	Base	Auxiliaries	
V. Conjunctive Adverbial				
	(な)	く	ても	
	(NA)	KU	TEMO	"even if one doesn't --" "even if there isn't --"
VI. Second Conjunctive				
	------------none-----------			

Usage of NAI (ない) introduced in the Basic Course:

	Stem	Base	Auxiliaries	
I.	な	かろ	う	Probably is not ---, probably there isn't ---
			うとおもいます.	I think there isn't ---, I think one deesn't ---
II.	な	かっ	たし	There wasn't --- and furthermore; One didn't -- and furthermore
			たので	because there wasn't ---, because one didn't
			たそうです.	I hear he didn't ---, I hear there wasn't ---
III.	な	い		There isn't ---, he doesn't ---
			ときには	When there isn't, When he doesn't ---
			人	Person who doesn't ---, person who doesn't have ---
			からです.	Because he doesn't ---, because there isn't ---

	Stem	Base	Auxiliaries	
III.	な	い	んです。	There isn't ---(you see) He doesn't ---(you see)
			かもしれません。	There might not be ---, He might not ---
			で	without ---
			でください。	Please don't ---,
			ので	Because there isn't ---, because he doesn't ---
			でしょう。	Probably there isn't ---, probably not ---
			でしょうか。	I wonder if he doesn't --, I wonder if there isn't --.
IV.	な	けれ	ば	If he doesn't, If there is no ---
			ばなりません。	He must ---, there must be ---
V.	な	く	ても	Even if there isn't ---, even if he doesn't ---
			てもいいです。	He doesn't have to ---, He doesn't have to have --
			ては	If there isn't ---, If he doesn't ---
VI.			------------none------------	

2. TAI (たい)

The inflected suffix TAI (たい) is added to the conjunctive base of a verb to express desire: "to want to," "to wish to," "to desire." The following shows the inflection of the inflected suffix TAI (たい).

	Stem	Base	Auxiliaries	
I. Conjectural	(た)	かろ	う	
	(TA)	KARO	O	"probably wants to --"
II. Past	(た)	かっ	た	
	(TA)	KAT	TA	"he wanted to ---"
III. Conclusive-Attributive				
	(た)	い		
	(TA)	I		"he wants to ---"
	(た)	い	とき	
	(TA)	I	TOKI	"when he wants to ---"
IV. Conditional	(た)	けれ	ば	
	(TA)	KERE	BA	"if he wants to ---"
V. Conjunctive Adverbial				
	(た)	く	ても	
	(TA)	KU	TEMO	"even if he wants to ---"
VI Second Conjunctive				
	(と)	う	ございます。	
	(TO)	O	GOZAIMASU	"I want to --"

Usage of bases of TAI (たい) introduced in the Basic Course.

	Stem	Base	Auxiliaries	
I.	た	かろ	う	probably he wants to ---
			うとおもいます。	I think he wants to ---
II.	た	かっ	たんです。	I wanted to ---
			たので	because he wanted to ---
			たそうです。	I hear he wanted to ---
III.	た	い	です。	I want to ---
			ときには	when I want to ---
			とおもって	thinking that he would like to ---
			とおもいます。	I hope to ---
			とおもっていました。	I was hoping to ---
IV.	た	けれ	ば	if he wants to ---
V.	た	く	はありません。	I don't want to ---

3. RASHII (らしい)

a.	Inflection	Stem	Base	Auxiliaries	
I.	Conjectural	----------	-	-none ------------	
II.	Past	(らし)	かっ	た	
		(RASHI)	KAT	TA	"it seemed to be ---"

Inflection	Stem	Base	Auxiliaries	
III. Conclusive-Attributive				
	(らし) (RASHI)	い I	(です) (DESU)	"it seems; it seems to be--"
IV. Conditional	------		none-------	
V. Conjunctive Adverbial				
	(らし) (RASHI)	く KU	ない NAI	"it does not look like"
VI. Second Conjunctive				
	(らし) (RASHI)	う U		
	RASHUU らしゅう		ございます. GOZAIMASU	"it seems like ---"

b. RASHII (らしい) as an inflected suffix is basically added to the attributive base of inflected words, such as verbs, adjectives and other inflected suffixes. However, RASHII (らしい) as a suffix is also added to substantives to express "---ly," or "---like."

E. g.,

(1) Inflected Suffix ---RASHII (らしい)

Ano hito wa otoko (de aru) rashii.
(あの人は おとこ らしい)
"That person looks like a man."

(2) Suffix ---RASHII (らしい)

Ano hito wa otoko-rashii hito desu.
(あの人は おとこらしい人です。)
"That person is manly."

	Stem	Base	Auxiliaries	
II.	らし	かっ	た	it seemed to be ---
			たので	because it seemed to be ---
			たそうです。	I hear it looked like ---
III.	らし	い	です。	it seems to be --- it seems
			人	---ly person
V.	らし	く	はありません。	he doesn't look like --- it doesn't look like ---
			ありません。	he doesn't look like --- it doesn't look like ---
			ない	he doesn't look like --- it doesn't look like ---
VI.	らし	ゅう	ございます。	it seems to be ---